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WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 25, 1850.

For the National Era.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] HICKORY HALL: OR THE OUTCAST.

A ROMANCE OF THE BLUE RIDGE.

IN FOUR PARTS.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N SOUTHWORTH.

"I can bear scorpion's stings, tread fields of fire, In frozen gulfs of cold eternal lie, Be tossed aloft through tracks of endless void, But cannot live in shame."- Joanna Baillie

PART III,-Continued.

"Listen!" Well, I listened eagerly, too eagerly. He paused, dropped his head upon his hands, and seemed to be diving into the past. Deep silence reigned between us, broken only by the supernaturally loud ticking of the chamber clock, hurrying on towards midnight. There he sat upon the foot of the bed, his elbows resting on hands, his stringy, jet-black locks falling forward, shudder after shudder shaking his frame!

thought I, and I waited anxiously some time, a feeling of delicacy withholding me from interrupting him, until I found, by the cessation of his shudders and the perfect immobility of his form, that he had fallen into a fit of deep abstraction, and that his thoughts were far, far from me. Then, after some hesitation, I recalled him, by a

head, and gazed upon me from his light gray eyes, with the bewildered look of one awakened from a deen sleep, with a dream still overshadowing his untarily mentioned Regina to me; and if ever I deep sleep, with a dream still overshadowing his

have we?" laughed he, in the most sarcastic and exasperating manner. You will wonder, persorrow, the acutest suffering. I felt the same compassionate toleration for his ill temper, that compassionate teleration for his ill temper, that we feel for the irritability of any dearly loved of her letters to me; but I knew too well that he sufferer. I replied, gently-

"I did not solicit your confidence, Wolfgang. It was voluntarily proffered on your part; and I tell you now, that unless by so doing I can very materially serve you, I have no wish to pry into your secrets, further than fidelity to my sister's interests under existing circumstances seems to

require." "To what existing circumstances do you refer?" he asked, quickly.

"To your relations, or implied relations, with Miss Fairfield." "And what do you suppose them to be?"

"From what I witnessed this evening, I prehim with anxious scrutiny. "You are wrong—we are not engaged!"

"Not! Is it possible that Regina has rejected "No: for I have not tendered her my hand."

"WHAT! not! Then you intend to do so at the first opportunity." "No! I have no intention of ever offering my-

self to Miss Fairfield!" "Then, by Heaven! much as I have forgiven you upon my own account, you shall first give me

satisfaction for your unpardonable conduct of this evening, and then swear never to offend Miss Fairfield by coming into her presence again." "Oh! Ferdinand, my fine fellow, don't flare up. You do not know what you are talking about !"

"I say I will have satisfaction!" "And so you shall; any and every satisfaction

you please, and as much of it as you please! Come! I will fight, or apologize, as you will." "Sir, you are my guest. I beseech you, with all convenient speed that you put yourself in

some more practicable relation to the brother of the woman you have offended, that he may"-"Blow my brains out with a better grace !"

"Call you to a strict account for your proceedings of this evening." "I have betrayed friendship, trust, hospitality

I merit death! Shoot me where I sit, Ferdinand. I wish you would!" "You are mad."

"I kissed her twenty times, Ferdinand, and I never intend to marry her. Come, why don't

"You are a lunatic-you are not responsible for any word or act," said I, and I was beginning to feel so. If I had been ever so angry with him, my resentment would have vanished, when with one of his sudden changes of mood he dropped his head upon my shoulder, and sobbed and wept like the melting of an avalanche, gasping between whiles, in low, earnest, fervent, interrupted

"I love and worship your beautiful and haughty sister! Love her because she is fair, worship her because she is proud! Yes, yes! I worship the ground she walks on-for it is holy ground the pebble her foot spurns-for it is a precious stone! Words! words! breath! air! Look you. People have talked about dying for their beloved! I am doing it! I am doing it!"

Language cannot convey the heart-rending tone in which these words were spoken. He went on-"Yes, yes! I will 'account' for my 'conduct of this evening! I had firmly repressed my feelings for six weeks. I thought the danger over, or well nigh over! I went up to her to-night, to bid her adieu, with the stern determination of never, never seeing her again. She held out her hand-looking up to me with her beautiful, bewildering, maddening eyes-eloquent with love, sorrow, reproach, inquiry-and, and, the great tide of long-suppressed emotion rushed in, filling my heart, flooding my brain, bearing down and sweeping away reason, memory, understanding! and I did and said-some maniac things! Come shoot me, if you please! Yes, I will meet you when and where you please, and bare my bosom to your knife or ball, but never raise my hand against you, my brother, my heart's dear brother! In the name of Heaven, then, why don't you speak to me ?"

"Because I have nothing to say. I am mystified and miserable !"

"Yet, oh! do not shut up your heart to me do not! You love me! do not, therefore, lay up remorse for all your long future life by harshness to me now-for look you! my life will be short-my death violent! I know it! Speak to

"Alas! Wallraven, what shall I say? You entreat me not to shut up my heart to you. I do not do it. On the contrary, it is you who close yours to me. Yet do not misunderstand me: I do not complain of this, though the passion you have declared for my sister—a passion that I see but too clearly exists, and is reciprocated—makes tleman was delicate, and that his room must be me extremely anxious, upon account of Regina, when I reflect upon the dark mystery which you confess has blighted your own life, and dread may

blight hers!"

He dropped his head upon my shoulder again,

"I cannot! I cannot! I cannot, by the broken heart of my dead mother! by the smitten brow of my gray-haired father! I cannot reveal to you this blasting mystery! I have tried hard this evening to tell you, and the words stick in my throat! my gray-haired father! I cannot reveal to you this blasting mystery! I have tried hard this evening to tell you, and the words 'stick in my throat!' But this I will promise you—never to see Miss Fairfield again! Ah! you cannot guess the suffering I bring myself, the suffering I withhold from you, on making this promise!"

Yery wen. Fairfield, will you go now to beautiful, good, loving, suffering, as I felt her to beautiful, good, loving, suffering, as I felt her to have been; and with her moved another being—a perfect spectre, that might have been the consort sadly afraid, my dear fellow, that I have turned some one, some lady, out of her room—that would be dreadful!"

Some leady, out of her room—that would be dreadful!"

Some leady, out of her room—that would be dreadful!"

Wolfgang, such a demand will depend upon your reception of a question I am about to ask you,

are physically, mentally, and morally sound!"
"Why, so I have always heard of them. They are even proverbial for those qualities. Now, in the name of Heaven, give me your hand, my dear Wolfgang! Win Regina if you can! I feel sure that your distress, whatever it may be, is morbid. Nonsense! Love and friendship will cure you. What! Young, healthy, handsome, moral, intelligent, accomplished, wealthy, and of high rank, loving and beloved, with no one to cross your wishes - what should trouble you? I begin to think you a mere hypochondriae" - and so I re-

You will pronounce this hasty confidence very wrong—so it doubtless was; but I loved Wolfgang arms, and silently and sadly folded his son to his Wallraven with more than a brother's love; I was his knees, his face buried in the palms of his by nature trusting to a fault; I was inexperienclar blending of sweetness, sadness, and dignity, hands, his strings, jet black looks falling for ed; and I have expiated the error by suffering in welcomed me to his house. He had scarcely done every vein of my heart and brain!

The next morning we sat out on our return to

studies, in order to make up for lost time.

word spoken in a low, gentle tone, "Wallraven!" Wallraven was everything that the most exacting

He started slightly, raised his shaggy black and fastidious friend could desire him to be—

was lost! haps, at the strange patience I had with that bitter and sardonic youth; but, in truth, I was more pained than angry at his ironic and insulting tone, for under all was betrayed the profoundest them all. I felt his power. I felt that if he could once conquer a peace in his own bosom, he might become just what he pleased.

> was not forgotten, by the tone of sadness that pervaded all her expressed thoughts and feelings.

> > PART IV. THE INSIDE OF THE OLD HALL.

"A lonesome lodge, That stands so low in lonely glen The grim, tall windowes, dim and darke, Are hung with Ivy brier and Yewe; No shimmering sun here ever shone. No halesome breeze here ever blewe, No child, no matron, may you spye, No cheerful host."—Percy's Reliques

The winter vacation approached, and I once more pressed Wallraven to return home with me and spend Christmas. He declined the invita sume that you are engaged," I replied, gazing at | tion, and, to my surprise and delight, invited me to accompany him to his own home in Virginia. I accepted his proffered hospitality with much pleasure, and, writing to Regina not to expect me there during the holydays, I prepared to accom-

pany Wolfgang to Hickory Hall cannot tell you with what interest, with what highly excited curiosity, I set out upon this jour-ney to the interior of Virginia. I do not know what I expected to find; I only know that an old, very old and unknown country house always possessed a mystic charm for me; and here was that, with its own peculiar mystery, took hold of both affection and imagination

We journeyed by stage until we reached Wash ington city. There, at the Indian Queen Hotel, we met Mr. Wallraven's handsome travelling carriage, with the splendid black horses, the well-dressed coach-

man, and mounted out-rider. Early upon the morning succeeding our arrival at Washington city, we set out for the Valley of Virginia. You know how wild and beautiful, how savage and sublime, the scenery becomes, as you approach the Blue Ridge. We travelled by easy stages, and were two days in reaching the grand pass of the Bear's Walk.

It was the evening of the second day when we began slowly to ascend the mountain. It was nearly pitch dark. Floating masses of black, heavy, and lowering clouds obscured every ray, even of starlight. It was intensely, bitingly cold. Down from our intensely, Down from our light opened, as it seemed to the very centre of the earth, a vast profound abyss of blackness, cloud, and shadow, from the depths of which gleamed fitfully a lurid stream

of red light, flitting hither and thither as we moved, like a jack-o'-lantern, amid the blackness of that ocean of shadows. That is our destination, that is my home-Hickory Hall"-said Wallraven, pointing to the

elfish light.
"That! How in the name of Providence are we to get down there?" inquired I, in real anxi-

"The road is certainly very dangerous on suc a night as this, and I am about to order the lamps lighted." This command he accordingly gave, and the carriage was stopped, and the lamps were

We started again, and, soon turning sharply to

the right, began to descend into the vale; but before we had proceeded many yards, the coachnan drew up the horses, and, turning round, said that the lamps only made the matter worse; that the lights and shadows on the downward and precipitous road were deceptive and dangerous; and finally gave it as his opinion, that we had better alight and walk down, which we accordingly did, or, rather, we climbed down—while the hman led his horses slowly and carefully be hind us. An hour's hard toil brought us to the foot of the mountain, where we resumed our seats in the carriage, and were driven swiftly towards the lurid light that marked the site of Hickory The carriage passed through an erch and broken gateway, the light fitfully falling upon the fragments of the old and glistening red sandstone that had once formed the pillars of the gate. We stopped immediately before the broad old-fashioned hall door, to which a flight

An old white-headed negro, with a candle in his hand, came out and met us at the door, and saluting Wallraven as "Master Wolfgang, showed us into-

of broad oak stairs and a portico led.

One of those old time wainscoted halls so con mon to the old mansion-houses throughout the old neighborhoods of Virginia. The dark and polished oak floor was uncarpeted, and the vast ro was lighted up, as with a conflagration, by an imnense fire of large and blazing hickory logs that coared and crackled in the huge chimney. Grim portraits frowned from the dark, oak-panelled walls, and the battle of Yorktown raged furious-ly above the chimney piece. Four or five richly carved high-backed chairs drew themselves nance and my soul full of prayer. haughtily up, repelling all advances. Nothing looked hearty and cheerful but the great and glowing fire that warmed and lighted the room o delightfully, and blazed and crackled so gaily, as to make amends for all.

"Will you go to your room now, or wait till after supper, Fairfield? John, how soon will supper he ready?" asked Wolfgang of me, and of the negro, in a breath. 'In half an hour, sir," replied the old man who

had conducted us in. Will you go to your own room? or-

Fairfield ?"
"Mrs. Wallraven's room, sir."

comfortable. Now, sir, Mrs. Wallraven's room is the only one as doesn't leak when it rains, and it is coming on to rain, sir."

'Very well. Is there a fire kindled there?"

"Are Mr. Fairfield's trunks carried up?" "Yes, sir."
"Very well. Fairfield, will you go now to

"Where is my father?"

"In his library, sir."
"Let him know that we have arrived. He ex-

pected us to-night." Yes, sir.

The old servant left the room, and soon after the door opened, and—
A tall and venerable old gentleman, clothed in deep mourning, and with a head of hair as white as the driven snow, appeared. Wolfgang sprang, bounded to meet by a proper the clothest contents. Then he came to me, and with a singu-

so, when the door once more opened, and— I raised my eyes to see one of the most majes "Poor fellow! he does not know how to begin," hought I, and I waited anxiously some time, a seeling of delicacy withholding me from interupting him, until I found, by the cessation of his comb.

He Heat Mining we sat the off return to the Host majest the North, Wolfgang insisting upon our going, as to can describe the Host majest the North, Wolfgang insisting upon our going, as done if the Host majest the Host majest to and beautiful women I ever beheld advancing within it. She, like the old gentleman, was dore, to see if possibly she was up, but all was dark and silent in her room. We left without seeing her again. We reached the University some time after the commencement of the term, and had to apply ourselves with double vigor and perseverance to our back, and in a large woven knot behind. She was too tall and too dark for my ideal of feminine beauty, but then her form was so finely rounded, her face so darkly, graciously, richly From the time of our reëntrance into College,

> "My daughter, Miss Wallraven," said the old gentleman, as the lady came in; and then, "Constantia, my child, this is Mr. Fairfield, with whom Wolfgang, by his letters, has already made us so well acquainted. Welcome him to Hickory

society, in the most civilized city in a yet uncivilized world, then I will ask her to share her fate very low, and very full, round, and melodious, cordially bade me welcome.

In a few moments after this, supper was an-

keepers know how to set out.

admirable, but not at all enlivening. I felt an enthusiastic admiration of Miss Wallraven; but it was precisely the sort of admiration one would feel at suddenly beholding some mar-vellous masterpiece of nature or of art—some richly, gorgeously beautiful creation, whose very existence seemed a wonder. "Queen of Egypt," "Cleopatra," "Night," "Starlight," all things darkly splendid, grandly beautiful, seemed paron her, I caught myself

strikingly they portrayed her: "She walks in beauty, like the night Of cloudless climes and starry skies, And all that's best of dark and bright Meet in her aspect and her eyes."

repeating these lines of Byron, and thinking how

After supper, we returned to the old wainscot ed hall; more logs were thrown on the blazing fire, and we gathered around it. The evening passed pleasantly, with conversation, music, &c. At eleven o'clock we separated for the night, and Wolfgang himself attended me to my room. was in the second story. In keeping with all the house, it was an old-fashioned apartment, the two principal features being a large tent bedstead hung with dark-green damask, and a wide fireplace, in which burned and glowed that inevita- imitator. He is one ble country blessing, a good wood fire. "I will retort your question. 'How do you

like my sister,' Fairfield?" "Yes! that was friendly-was it not? You never mentioned your sister to me before; never prepared a poor fellow for the danger that lay fore him-a regular ambuscade!

I repented this flippant speech in a moment when I saw how seriously Wolfgang took it.
"I am no egotist; I never was. I do not talk of myself and my family; I never did," he replied. "Pooh! You mean to accuse me of egotism, ecause I have talked so much about my sister Well! It is true I thought Regina the very chef Pouvre of nature until I saw Miss Wallraven! She has astonished me! She has taken away my breath with admiration! with wonder! Can beauty like that exist anywhere else than in the ideal world of poets and artists? Can such rich beauty really live and move and have its being in the actual world? be sensible to sight and touch?"

Wallraven looked really offended. "Come!" said he, "Constantia never set up for good looks that ever I heard; most certainly she has no pretensions to beauty; and, as to rivalling Miss Fairfield in that respect—pshaw! Fairfield, Constantia is no subject for jest, let me tell you! When I asked you how you liked my sister, I meant how did you like her as a pretty good girl, alto-

gether? And I tell you that she takes my breath away with her unparalleled, her wonderful beauty! "I marvel if you are crazy, or sarcastic!" "I am in earnest-deeply in earnest"

"When you say Constantia is good looking!"When I say she is magnificently beautiful! "Heaven mend your taste! Why, she is too tall, too large, too dark!" "So was that wondrous Queen of Egypt, for

whom the demi-god Marc Antony lost the "Hum! Go to bed, Fairfield." "She is the only Cleopatra I ever saw, or

me, evidently sincere in his natural

brotherly blindness to his sister's superb style of I was in fact dreadfully wearied out, and, as blew out the candle, and jumped into bed.

I could not sleep.

The blazing hickory fire in the fireplace illuminated the whole room with a dazzling brilliancy that would have left sleep out of the even if a female face, beautiful as an houri, had not gazed mournfully at me from the wall opposite the blazing fire. It was Constantia's dark face, with less of dignity and more of love, more of sorrow, more of religion, in its expression. "The eyes were shadowy, full of thought and prayer." It was a Madonua countenance, and the longer I looked at it, the more I adored it. might be-it was a face to be adored; and as gazed upon its heavenly loveliness, something like religious devotion moved in my hosom, and almost impelled me to kneel before that image of divine eauty, love, and sorrow. I fell asleep, at last, with my imagination full of that celestial counte

ne that I had been aroused from slumber as by the shock of a galvanic battery. I trembled ever after I was awake as with a vague terror, of which I should have felt ashamed had I not ascribed it to a hot supper and the nightmare. I looked around the room and upon the beautiful picture. The fire was burning down low, and the flame flashed up and down upon the opposite portrait, giving a convulsive motion to the features, as of sobbing. I looked at the sorrowful sobbing face with a feeling of deep pity, as though it had in-"In half an hour; well, Fairfield, what say deed been the living sufferer that it seemed. deed been the living sufferer that it seemed. There was such an indescribable look of life, love, anguish, on the beautiful features, I felt a air itself seems to be music from the blue sky, when the mild in their palmiest days. Wendell Phillips is universally esteemed and "P

"Sir!"

"What chamber have you got ready for Mr. Fairfield?"

"Mrs. Wallraven's room, sir."

"The devil!"

"Yes sir. You wrote us that the young con."

"Yes sir. You wrote us that the young con."

"Sir!"

dreamy, mysterious, but intense desire to wipe then our little warbler opens his throat, and nature herself sings in his voice. His notes are few such notes to be found in the stores of harmony. Those few notes speak of other climes,

"Yes sir. You wrote us that the young con."

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"Yes sir. You wrote us that the young con."

"Yes sir. You wrote us the they would five connected kind not easily ture herself sings in his voice. His notes are few such notes to be found in the the stores of harmony. Those few notes speak of other climes, on the young con."

"Yes sir. You wrote us the they wound five connected kind not easily and the wrote and not easily and the treats from that pictured face. It was a dread his power, admire his disinterested kind not easily and the wrote of the not easily and the wrot my eyes, they would fly open again, and fix upon the pictured sufferer. Nay, even when my eyes were closed, the lovely face was still present to my mind, and it seemed to me to be heartless to go to sleep with such an image of beauty, love, and sorrow, before me. I was too imaginative. Well! the time, place, and circumstances, made

At last I fell asleep indeed; but through my dreams still slowly moved the image on the wall—beautiful, good, loving, suffering, as I felt her to have been; and with her moved another being—a fering I bring myself, the suffering I withhold from you, on making this promise!"

"Some lady! Humph! romancing again. What a smothered cry, awoke me, and, starting up in my bed, I saw in the red fire-light, between the chim-ney and the side of my bed, the very hag of my dark secret—is it connected with guilt or with disease?"

"Ah! Mrs. Wallraven, certainly. It was Mrs. Wallraven's chamber; but she was the last occur violently against Wolfgang Wallraven, who, himmay be their other misfortunes, the Wallravens are physically, mentally, and morally sound!"

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"Ah! Mrs. Wallraven, certainly. It was Mrs. Wallraven's chamber; but she was the last occur violently against Wolfgang Wallraven, who, himmay be their other misfortunes, the Wallravens are physically, mentally, and morally sound!"

"John!"

For the National Era. TO MRS. LYDIA MARIA CHILD,

BY J. C. H.

While many turn with supercilious air, And shun transgressors with the greatest care With holy horror and with "holy grin," (Hating the sinner as they do the sin,) Shut their pure eyes upon the world without, Thinking contamination would, no doubt, Fasten upon their garments, and might stain Their reputation and a growing name For piety and virtue, or what naught, Should they in sinners' company be caught, (E'en though attempting to reform the man, By pointing out Redemption's wondrous plan,) And, under cover of religious zeal. Despising all who feel not as they feel, Wrapped in the mantle, BIGOTRY and PRIDE, Like Priest and Levite, pass the other side, Thy voice is heard in gentle accents clear And falls like music on the listening ear, Persuading sinners to reform, until

The sweet persuasion breaks the stubborn will. A word of kindness spoken, when the heart Throbs 'neath the burden of some hidden grief-A look, a smile of sympathy, when start The mind's pent sorrows, seeking for relief-May this be oft thy pleasure to impart, And thus enhance the joys of life, how brief!

> From the Louisville Journal. OUR FOREST BIRDS.

Hamilton, Ohio, February, 1850.

But listen to one who has heard the strains both of the mocking bird and the nightingale—to Audubon himself: "The musical powers of this bird," says he, " have often been taken notice of by European naturalists, and persons who find pleasure in listening to the songs of different nounced, and we went to the table. Such a sup-per! It was one such as only Virginian house-these persons have described the notes of the nightingale as occasionally fully equal to those of Yes, the supper was perfect—not so the company. Wolfgang was sombre; the old gentleman's manner grave and courteous; Miss Wallraven's dignified and gracious; all very admirable but ret at all colinications. the notes of the European Philomel equal to those of a soubrette of taste, which, could she study under a Mozart, might perhaps in time become very interesting in her way. But to compare her es-says to the finished talent of the mocking bird is, in my opinion, quite absurd."

We would not for a moment hurt the feelings

"Sweet bird, that shuns the noise of folly,

We would not pluck a feather from "the lightwinged Dryad of the woods." But she must not engage in a contest with the monarch of songsters—with the Shakspeare of the grove. If she does so, she will certainly meet with a defeat in this "music's duel." She may aspire to the hon-ors of lyric poetry—she may be the Collins, the Gray, or the Hemans, of the woods-but she must not claim to be

"Sweetest Shakspeare, fancy's child."

That title among the feathered songsters belongs peculiarly to the minstrel of the American forest The name applied to our songster does not give a proper representation of his character. Though a grace of his own. Like Shakspeare, he "invades others like a conqueror." He is no mere

"Whom Nature's selfe has made To mock herselfe, and Truth to imitate."

Neither is the bard of the forest always dramatic. Like Shakspeare, he is subjective as well as objective. He has his own notes—his sonnets—as well

Superficial critics, too, have brought against him the same accusation that men of the Hume school have brought against Shakspeare—that he mingles together the serious and the ludicrous But in this both Shakspeares follow nature. In nature, the mournful and the mirthful are found side by side, like light and shadow in a picture. No painting can be all light or all shadow. songster is Democritus and Heraclitus in one. At one time, wit and humor flash from him like lightnings from a summer evening cloud, or rather, the flashes come in such rapid succession that they form a continued gleam, an aurora borealis of humor. Soon he changes to a plaintive strain, and a beautiful melancholy spreads itself over all things. He brings up before you the memory of joys departed, the spirits of the beautiful and beoved, whose forms are with you no more. As you listen to him, even the laugh and the song of ther days are echoed by memory in pensive tones, and the brightest scenes of past enjoyment are enveloped in a sombre, though soft and pleasant reproof. The body politic should sever the leptmosphere. You seem to listen to a pitying angel singing a lamentation over man's perishing

"The humble poets, Whose songs gush from the heart,

As showers from the clouds of summer, Or tears from the eyelids start." Let us first turn to other songsters of the same family—of the genus turdus. Here we have the thrushes, the cat-bird, the robin, &c. Some of these, like the mocking bird, are dramatic. They are the Beaumonts and Fletchers and Ben John sons, but not the Shakspeares of the forest. We think even the poetical Wilson has not done jusdreamed of!"
"You have been reading Petrarch. Good night, Fairfield. Daylight, breakfast, and a foxing tree notes which send gladness to the heart, with a sound will set you right! Get to sleep ing tree notes which send gladness to the heart, and some which even remind him faintly of the mocking bird. We are intimately acquainted with one of these birds, whom for several years hair we have delighted to call friend. He leaves us at the approach of winter; but we know of few oon as he had left me, I threw off my clothes, happier moments in the following spring than blew out the candle, and jumped into bed. his first greeting. His cat-cry, it must be con-fessed, is not the most beautiful sound in the world; but the facetious fellow only does the thing for sport, just as well-educated men sometimes make use of cant terms and popular phrases. His eye has a mischievous twinkle while he is at it, and he laughs in his sleeve at the simpleton

> Charles Lamb. Our limits will not permit us to do more than allude to the brown thrush, the wood thrush, and song with such zealous and hearty good-will, that strong men have been slain by him; yea, we cannot refuse him this title. He resembles mighty men have fallen before him.

Suddenly I awoke with a start! It seemed to ss even to laugh at the manifestation of deep than either of the above-named men. of ours are few, but they are notes from Heaven.

" Where the emerant fields are of dazzling glow, And the flowers of everlasting blow." His notes affect us like the poetry of Spenser

But we have no room to speak of our feathered Wordsworth, the Baltimore oriole; or of our Henans, the dove; or of our Aristophanes, the bob-

linkum; or of our other feathered poetical friends without number. " And now, wouldst thou, O, man, delight the ear With earth's delicious sounds, or charm the eye With beautiful creations? Then pass forth, And find them midst those many colored birds. That fill the glowing woods. The richest hues Lie in their splendid plumage, and their tones

Are sweeter than the music of the lute,

So thrillingly from Beauty's ruby lip."

Or the harp's melody, or the notes that gush

From the New Englander. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is the Patrick Henry of New England. If he has less natural eloquence, lution, he has more polish and as much power of origination. He is a ripe scholar, a lawyer of no ordinary caliber, a magazine writer of considerable note, and a reformer of the most radical school. He is the pet speaker of the East. He has great power of perception, sincere sympathy for the oppressed, and wonderful command over the stor of varied knowledge treasured up in his retentive memory. He has the gifts that universities can not bestow, the current coin that cannot be counterfeited, and will be widely circulated-the prophet's vision, the poet's fancy, the light of genius. He is at home on the mountain top, and when he soars skyward he is not lost among the clouds. He has all the sagacity of the man of business united with the enthusiasm of the utopian. He seems to be equally related to Maia the eloquent, and Jupiter the thunderer. He admires the eternal, the infinite, the heaven-like, the God-approximating in the nature of man, whatever may be the color of the envelope that contains these attributes.

Mr. Phillips's speeches have in them the breath of life—hence they live long to swell the bosom and make the heart throb. He does not go to the amp of the old schools to light his torch, but dips it into the sun, which accounts for its gorgeous effulgence. He is something of a metaphysician, but is too much absorbed in the work of revolu-tionizing public sentiment to devote his attention research and profound analysis. He makes but little preparation, and always speaks extemporaneously; consequently, some of his addresses are like a beautiful damsel in dishabille. His quotations then are ringlets rolled up in papers, and the main part of the lecture like a loos gown, which now and then reveals a neck of pearl and a voluptuous bust of snowy whiteness and beautiful proportions. He is often brilliant, never tedious. Sometimes his scholarship is seen conspicuously, but it is never pompously displayed. When the father of the Fugitive Slave Law committed political suicide in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Phillips took him for a subject, and dissected him in the presence of a college of reformers. While in the process, he discovered that the blood which ought to have circulated through the heart had ascended to the brain. Upon a more minute examination, it was ascertained that the bunch of muscles, commonly called the heart, was completely dried up, and quite black, to say nothing of its hollowness.

It is a rich treat to hear Wendell Phillips speal

to a large and appreciative audience. Let the reader fancy he is at a mass meeting in some for-The sun shines as though it was In shence on the neighboring trees, as though they were astonished at the proceeding; a song makes the welkin ring with melody. The chairman appoinces the new of the place of poor parents, was substituted in his place. Returning to his mistress, he took the changeling in his arms, and boldly addressed here. man announces the name of a favorite speake A genteel man steps gracefully upon the plat-form. He is neatly, not foppishly, dressed. A pleasant smile illuminates his noble face. He eaps at a single bound into the middle of the sub-

scribes, and the subject is daguerrectyped on the retina of memory; he quotes from some classic author, and the excerpt is like an apple of gold in a picture of silver; he tells a story, and the impression it gives is indelible; he makes an appeal and tears flow freely; he declaims, and the peopl are intensely excited; he soars, and his lips are uched with a live coal from the altar of inspira tion. When he stops, the hearer has a pain in his side, and work for his pocket handkerchief Mr. Phillips believes in a "higher law," so he appeals to the sense of the everlasting in man. "He plays the Titanic game of rocks, and not a game of tennis-balls," and yet he floods the heart with singular and thrilling pleasure. He is the primed mouth-piece of an eloquent discharge who presents, applies the linstock and fires off, and the conservatives who stand with their fingers in their ears are startled by the re port. Is there a mob? His words are like oil on the troubled billows of the chafed sea; he re bukes the winds of strife and the waves of faction. and there is a great calm. The serene face of his bosom friend, the leader of the league, is radiant with smiles; the severe front of a turncoat or tyrant present begins to relax; the doughface is ashamed of himself, and determines that hereafter he will be "a doer, and not dough;" the stifflimbed finds a hinge in his joints, and his supple knees bow in homage to the speaker.

But I must find some fault, or I shall be deemed a flatterer. Let me see-what shall I say Oh, he is an impracticable radical; he goes for the dissolution of the Union, the dismemberment of the church, the destruction of the political par-In this he is partly right and partly "The Christian should do for Christ's sake what the worlding does for the sake of hu rous limb of slavery, and then America would not limp so as to become a laughing stock and a by-word to the nations of the earth. The politi-But let us leave the "bard sublime," and turn to | cal parties at the North are leavened with antislavery doctrines, and it is hoped they will soon rise to the level of that benevolence which will render such rebukes inappropriate. I declare it is difficult for me to find any fault in him. Reader, you may be Herod, but I cannot be Pilate, and consent to his crucifixion. I must con fess that I love the man, although I cannot endorse all his creed. It is a pity that he limits his usefulness by his fierce warfare against men and neasures that are too long or too short for his iron bedstead.

Mr. Phillips is a man of fortune, and one of the distinguished few who contribute to support the enterprise in which he feels an interest as much as he expends in sustaining himself and family. Physically, he is a noble specimen of a man. His head is sparingly covered with reddish

"The golden treasure nature showers down On those foredoomed to wear fame's golden crown."

worth more than the South would be willing or able to give for it. He has large ideality and sublimity, hence he soars. He has large comparison and casuality, so he reasons by analogy. has large hope and benevolence, and the genial sunshine of good nature irradiates his counte-nance. He has large firmness and adhesiveness. who thinks him in earnest. He is our feathered and he abides by his friends through evil and good report. His face is pleasant, and indicates exquisite taste, pure generosity, and Roman firm-He is now in the full vigor of manhood, water thrush. The song of the brown thrush is generally preferred to that of the robin; but the for what he deems the right. Wo be unto the obin is our Chaucer. There is such a simple man who enters the arena with him, for he wields gladness in his morning notes-he pours forth his a two-edged sword of Damascus steel. Many Chaucer, too, in the fact that his strains form a united with either of the great political parties, prelude to the general burst of harmony in spring. he would have been chosen as a champion; for he He is the "morning star" of bird poetry, as Chau- is as brilliant as Choate, without his bedlamitish idiosyncracies; clear as Clay, without his accom But we hear the numerous tribe of warblers- modating, human-sacrificing, compromising disthe genus sylvic—all clamorous to be heard. Here position; learned as Winthrop, without his bookis the little judigo bird, rattling away with its busy song, not of the most elevated kind, but still Cass, without his dullness; fiery as Benton, withpleasing. He is the bird Anacreon, who makes no pretensions to any deep feeling, and is too care-would entertain a promiscuous audience better feeling in others. But leave we him, to listen to so logical as the late lamented Daniel Webster the delicious notes of the blue bird, our little bird- not so luminous as the ever-consistent Calhoun angel, whom we love as we love the sunshine not so learned as the second Adams, not so thrillor the blue sky. The notes of this favorite bird | ing as Kentucky's favorite; and yet he is a more

A VERITABLE DRAMA.

N. P. Willis, one of the editors of the Home Journal, says—" We chanced, while at Constantiand, though his song is so short, he is our Spenser of the grove.

But we have no room to speak of our feathered

But we have no room to speak of our feathered

But we have no room to speak of our feathered

But we have no room to speak of our feathered dents before recording what we knew of her. They are copied, in the Courrier des Etats Unis of this city, from the Semophore, a journal of Marseilles, which usually gives the news of the Orient on its first arrival at that port. The event, that paper states, had made a powerful sensation at Constantinople."

TRANSLATION.

A young Greek girl, of extraordinay beauty, was married some years since to an English physician, Dr. Millingen, who had taken up his residence in the Capital of the East. After the birth of seven children, the husband, having discovered an intimacy between his wife and Feth-Pacha, redan religion.

she pretended to a prospect of maternity, and, in process of time, presented him with a noble boy—bought or stolen for her by a faithful slave same result. But I might reasonably.

Soon after this, Mehemet was recalled from his Government of a Province, and sent to London (where he now is) as the Turkish Ambassa-dor to that Court. But, before his departure, he expressed the wish to have another son, a brother to the beloved and beautiful Prince Belgrade, and his wife declared significantly, at parting, that there was little doubt but his wish would be gratified. Leaving her to fulfil her time at Constantineple, the Envoy took his leave, and the child was duly born, and the news sent to England, and the name given to the second Prince was

A few days after his birth, Usnud Bey felldangerously ill, and, by order of the physician, he was sent with his nurse to Pera, a rural village on the Bosphorus, where foreigners reside, and where the air is healthier than in the city.

The infant soon returned in perfect health, in charge of the same faithful nurse who had alone assisted at the two births; but there was one person aggravation should appear, in spite of reiteraassisted at the two births; but there was one person in the household who refused to recognise the healthy child as the same one that was sent away. This was an old eunuch, who had brought up the Pacha from boyhood, and who was the confidential master of his dependants. In the presence of

the other servants, he said to his mistress: infidels at Pera !"

child and left the apartment.

But suspicion had taken possession of the mind of the old slave, who had discovered the history of his mistress, and was well aware of the illegitimacy of Belgrade Bey. The excessive affection of Mehemet for that child had alone prevented him, hitherto, from disclosing the secret. This apparent repetition of the deceit, however, made him resolve to clear his breast. He betook him-self to Pera, collected, with care and segacity, circumstance after circumstance, and established indisputable evidence that the veritable Usnud

"Madam, send back this child, I beg of you, to Mossud, the fisherman! I know all!" The pretended mother, at this, became lividly

cale, and left him with the single exclamation, It is well !" mistress inquired for the eunuch. As steward of the household and his master's favorite, he had sumptuous apartments of his own and a bath to himself. She was answered that he was that oment, in the bath. Her resolution was at once taken. The old man was attended by two ser vants, while performing his daily ablutions, and these she found in the ante-room, and ordered imperiously away. She was alone with him.

wished to know everything?" she abruptly said.

Yes, and I know everything !" he replied. "To whom have you spoken of it?"
"To no one yet—but I shall write to my mas-

"For how much will you keep the secret?"
"I will not keep it—I will write immediately! "Here, then, is a seal for your letter!"
And, with these words, she threw a cord suddenly around the neck of the old man, as he lay in his bath, and sprang back to strangle him. Weak and terrified, he could offer but feeble resistance, and soon lost consciousness. One of the dismissed slaves had stealthily returned, and

found her struggling at the cord, and exclaiming, with the rage of a fury: You would know all! know more, then! Write now to your master! Write now, old

At these vociferations, and the chokings of the victim, the slave fled, spreading the alarm with cries of terror. Some of the servants rushed into the street with the dreadful news, and others hurried to the bath-room, where the old eunuch, dragged from his bath, had fallen senseless on the

Deliberately unloosing the cord, the mistres calmly and silently walked through the terrified crowd, and gained her own apartments. The eunuch had been a kind old man to the other servants, and the distress, at the frightful scene before them, was unbounded. Every possiole effort was made to restore him, but in vain. He rallied for a few moments, summoned strength

enough to reveal the circumstances given above, and died with the words on his lips. All the vast city of Constantinople was aroused with electric rapidity by the news. Crowds rushed to the palace, and, spite of the high rank of the guilty woman, the Cadi ordered her t A courier was despatched to London with the intelligence, and she will remain imprisoned, and the affair investigated farther, till his return The criminal, to all questions addressed to her proudly asserts her right to the life of the slave and makes no other attempt at palliation.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN HOMEOPATH IN LONDON.

Recent Development in France-Dr. Tessier's Studies and Change of Views. London, September 11, 1850.

A phrenologist would pronounce his head Of course the object of my visit to this country as occupied much of my attention, even during my first week in the world's capital. I have made the acquaintance of several of the most eminent Homeopathists in London, Drs. Dudgeon, Laurie Quin, Carie, and others; have visited their hos pitals and dispensaries. They are very attractive men-learned, and very cordial. I find them instructive and agreeable in a high degree. They are much interested, and of course I have become so, in a recent development of homeopathy in France. It has recently appeared that Dr. Tessier, a physician of the Hotel Dieu, a great hospital in Paris, the very name of which is identified with those of the greatest physicians of the world, and to be physician in which is evidence at once of high ability-I say it has appeared that Dr. Test has been for several years past silently testing the claims of homeopathy in his hospital practice, and has now come out decidedly in its favor, having renounced all other practice in his wards for the ce of two years. He has published his experience of the homeopathic treatment of pneumonia and cholera. From the excellent preface of his work which lies before me I cannot forbear trans-

lating a few paragraphs: "Of the many who have blamed the introduction of homeopathy into the hospitals, I know that some have done so through a laudable feeling of wife, the eldest of whom was married to John humanity for the patients, and a desire to sustain by these reports that humanity has only gained rnity of the profession could have nothing to

Speaking of the experiments, he says: "Pneumonia is a disease frequent, acute, seri- | brother.

mann. After I had carefully studied the writings of Hahnemann and his disciples, I read some books containing descriptions of cases treated by his method. After having thus learned the spirit mained to satisfy myself as to the action of reme dies in infinitessimal doses. To this question I devoted six months of clinical experiment, choosing such cases, both acute and chronic, as I felt assured I should not injure. At the end of a few days the evidence that the medicines did act was complete; nevertheless, I persevered for six months. It then remained for me to test the therapeutic value of the new method. As for pneumonia, it required particular precaution. In fact, no light responsibility rests on him who ventures to substitute, in the treatment of so grave a disease, a new method for one which experience sanctions. I could consent to run no great risk. I managed in this way. In ordinary treatment of pneumonia, the first indication is blood letting.

This, where properly administered, produces a remission of the febrile excitement, with sweat the nephew of the Sultan, procured a divorce. &c. But there still remains the consolidation of Soon after, the divorced beauty made a conquest of Mehemet-Pacha, pacha of Belgrade, who marefelded by tartar emetic and blisters. It would effected by tartar emetic and blisters. It would be a solution of the many street and blisters. ried her on condition of her embracing the Ma- be imprudent to abandon to itself the inflammatio which still remains. The fever would, in that Although very much in love, Mehemet did not seem, after a while, to be completely happy. One day, at task, he represented his wire that she had borne him no child. Discovering thus the cause of his sadness, she determined to retain her empire over him by a deception. A few weeks after, when retarded to a present of metaward in the cause (allopathically) have administered. The pawise (allopathically) have administered. The pa-I repeated this experiment many times with the same result. But I might reasonably attribute this

who was devoted to her interests. The village, which was the birth-place, gave splendid fetes in honor of the event; the child was named Belgrade Bey, and the delighted Pacha had not the slightest doubt that the infant was his own.

Soon after this Mahamet was his own. justly conclude from my first essays was, that, if I had done no good, I had at least, by my new method, done no harm. I resolved then to diminish gradually the number of the bleedings at the beginning of the treatment and the state of the ginnings of the treatment, and not to wait the remission before having recourse to the Hahne-mannian treatment; still keeping in reserve, however, the ordinary treatment in case amelioration should not be speedily manifest. I diminished, then, the bleedings by one, by two, by three, by four, in the next patient, beginning the adminis-tration of the new remedies successively nearer and nearer the beginning of the treatment. I began with a dose of aconite, followed by a dose of ia in twelve or twenty-four hours. The less I bled, the more markedly were the patients relieved after the administration of the infinitessinal remedies. I decided finally to bleed no more, and to have recourse entirely to the 'hoopathic remedies.

visits which I paid to these patients, it seemed always as if some great catastrophe were impending. Yet nothing of the kind occurred. The patients first submitted to the treatment recovered, and the rest were rapidly relieved. For two years but one has died. Two others who died were received when already in the agonies of "Madam, if that is Usnud Bey, he has mirac-ulously changed while breathing the air of the death. Since this time I have employed the same infidels at Pera!"

The mother said not a word, but, giving the enunch a look of fierce hatred, she seized her whild and look the country and the country and look the country are the country are the country and look the country are the cou

> INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851. REGULATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN

1. The exhibition is to be opened in Hyde Park, London, on the 1st day of May, 1951. The building, constructed chiefly of east fron and plate glass, 1,848 feet long, 408 feet wide, and 108 feet high, with a machinery room, 936 feet long, and 48 feet wide, will be nearly fire proof.

LONDON.

3. The productions of all nations will be exhibited together under one general classification.

sections, viz

4. Articles exhibited will be divided into four

2. Machinery.
3. Manufactures 4. Sculpture models and plastic art.
5. Exhibiters will deliver their goods at their own charge and risk at the building in Hyde

Raw materials and produce.

Park. Articles liable to perish during the period of eight months, from the 1st of January to the 1st of September, are not suitable to be exhibit-This applies more particularly to certain articles derived from the animal and vegetable

. Exhibiters will be at the cost of their own insurance. Glass cases, when required, must be furnished by the exhibiter. 8. Any exhibiter may, by permission of the

Royal Commissioners, employ a servant to keep in order and explain the articles which he exhibits, but not to invite purchasers. 9. Prices are not to be affixed to the articles exhibited, but may at the option of the exhibiter be stated in the invoice sent to the Royal Com-

10. No articles of foreign manufacture can be admitted for exhibition, unless they come with the express sanction of the central authority of the country 11. Goods will be admitted without payment of luty, and sealed with the official seal of the board of customs till their arrival at the building; but bonds will be required of the owner or agents for

in England after the exhibition is over. No goods can be removed until the exhibiton is finally 12. The rules of awarding prizes will conform

he payment of duties in case they should be sold

to the section or department to which the goods 13. In the department of raw material and produce, prizes will be awarded upon a consideration of the value and importance of the article and the superior excellence of the particular specimens exhibited; and in the case of prepared materials the novelty and importance of the prepared pro-duct, and the superior skill and ingenuity in the preparation, will be considered.

14. In machinery, prizes will be given with reference to novelty in the invention, superiorty in the execution, increased efficiency or increased economy in the use of the article exhibited. importance in a social view, and the difficulties in perfecting it, will also be taken into account. 15. In manufactures, increased usefulness, such as permanency of colors, improved forms and patterns, superior quality, or higher skill in work-manship, new materials used, and combinations of materials, beauty of design in form or color, with reference to utility, and cheapness relatively to

will have reference to the beauty and originality of the specimens, to improvements in the process of production, to the application of art to manu factures, and, in the case of models, to the subject

excellence of production, will be the bases of

17. Juries, to consist partly of Englishmen and partly of foreigners, will be composed of men of known ability to form a judgment, above the suspicion of either national or individual par-

No competitor for a prize can be placed on a jury in the particular department in which he is a competitor.

19. To exhibiters from the United States there have been allotted of ground space, 85,000 square

feet subject to a deduction of one half for passage

and of wall or hanging space, 40,000 square feet.

not subject to deduction. The eccentric Dr. Byles had, at one time, a remarkably stupid Irish girl as a domestic. With a look and voice of terror, he said to her in haste, "Go and tell your mistress that Dr. Byles has put an end to himself." The girl flew up stairs, and, with a face of horror, exclaimed, at the tor of her lungs, " Dr. Byles has put an end to him self!" The astonished wife and daughters rushed into the parlor, and there was the Doctor calmly walking about with a part of a cow's tail, that he

A GENEALOGY .- Old Williams, of Doncas umanity for the patients, and a desire to sustain the dignity of the profession. They will learn by these reports that humanity has only gained that consequently the married, and by her had a son; therefore, Willey the least of whom was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the son, and the youngest was married to John Willey, the the father's second wife could say-"My father is my son, and I am my mother's mother; my sister is my daughter, and I am grandmother to my

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 28, 1850.

TO OUR EXCHANGES.

Our list of Exchanges has become so burdensome that we shall soon be obliged to reduce it. Some papers are advantageous to us; to some the Era may prove a benefit. Some pay a dollar

be continued on our list. There are others, which, though conducted with ability, and interesting no doubt to their readers, come under none of these heads; and these, though reluctantly, we must part company | quence of the great competition among newspa-

We do not ask any of our exchanges to publish the following Prospectus; but, it is proper to | taken up with advertisements, or did we borrow, say that, when a paper gives insertion to it in a instead of paying liberally for our literary matplace where it can readily be seen, and simply di- ter, we might be able to do so. It must be rerects attention to it, we feel under an obligation | membered, too, that printers' prices are higher in

to continue our exchange with it. The paper, however, containing such publication, should be sent to us, marked, so that it may not be over-

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

VOLUME V.-1851.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper. A brief summary of the principles and measures we are

prepared at all proper times to maintain, will serve to show the character and course of the Era. We hold-

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature

That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency: That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in

That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States:

which it exists:

That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United That the American Union, as the hond of Peace, the organ

of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch. ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent: as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of priceless value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extin guish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies impairs its energies, alloys its benefits, and threatens its That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as

to place the election of President in the hands of the People, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the election of their United States Senators, changing the term of office from six to four years: That the Post Office Department ought to be separated

from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the is one of the most talented women in the land.

distances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the postage on letters passing between foreign countries and our That the public lands should be held as a trust for the ben

efit of the People of the United States, to be granted in limited quantities to actual settlers who are landless That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or exe-

That restrictions on commerce among the several States, and between all nations, ought to be removed:

That Congress ought to make due appropriations for improvements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprise. In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the

rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion, conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselves, the credit of honest motives

The Foreign Correspondence of the Era is at least equal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the

The LITERARY MISCELLANY of the Era is amply provided for. John G. Whittier, the Poet, will continue Corresponding Editor. By an arrangement with that popular writer, GRACE GREENWOOD, her services have been secured for the Era exclusively, beginning on the first of January next. Mrs. Emna D. E. N. Southworth, the American

ELDER, the Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, MARTHA RUSSELL, Srows-names familiar and attractive.

Having thus made ample arrangements for the General Departments of the Paper, we shall devote ourselves more particularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussion ing care to keep our readers advised of all important reform Terms - two dollars per annum, always payable in ad-

us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for fiv dollars. Clubs: five copies for eight dollars; ten copies for fifteen dollars.

All communications, on business of the Era or for publication, should be addressed to *GAMALIEL BAILES.

P. S. The volume always begins on the first of January. WASHINGTON D. C., November 28, 1850.

A FEW PRIVATE WORDS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We are under great obligations to our friends " for the prompt and liberal manner in which they are responding to our Circular. Last year we thought they did exceedingly well; but this year. so far, they have done better. Our special agents are at work, and numbers are availing themselves of the offer of three copies for five dollars. If every subscriber on our list could but send two new names while renewing his own, the Era would soon have a larger circulation by far than any paper in the Union.

One subscriber writes-"Instead of saying 'Farewell,' a word always disagreesble to friends, I have only to say, ' Good morning, Dr. B. The Era with me is an indispensable. This, at least, is no time for the real friends of Freedom to let go their support of a true and tried defender of their principles. It has cost me no effort to send two new subscribers. * * * * I think, with a very little effort, twenty might be obtained here."

Our friend is the very man to get them. He must remember that some of our subscribers live in neighborhoods where it is very hard to raise any new ones.

Another correspondent, sending us eight new subscribers, says-

"They are Whigs and Democrats, whose blood is up in consequence of the conduct of Webster, Cass, Clay, Fillmore, & Co., and the passage of the Fugitive Slave law. They feel the want of a fairer representation of facts than they get in

their party papers, and are most of them men who will probably continue," &c. Another subscriber sends us a batch of new ones-three Free-Soilers, one Whig, and two Democrats. The agitation pervades all parties.

We are glad to number on our list not a few New York merchants. One of them writes, renewing his subscription and sending two new "I have been for some time a subscriber to the

National Era, and I take this opportunity of exment. I do a large wholesale business in this ply is too limited to be relied upon." city, mostly Southern, and as there is some considerable excitement on the subject at present, I | pleted in Washington than in perhaps any city of wished to say that I declined to sign the call for the great Union meeting, and do not hesitate to them is gradually going on. Already the beaulet my countrymen know my sentiments on the tiful Pennsylvania Avenue, extending from the subject of slavery-and for all this I do not fear | Capitol to the White House, is brilliantly illumi-I shall lose my trade." He is a sensible man. People generally buy other streets by night, soon dispelled.

where they can get the cheapest and best goods, without reference to a man's creed in politics or

offices than at any other. We call the attention | youd the ability of our people; numbers of whom | Disunionists and Unionists. He declines a nomof each subscriber, thus standing alone at his post are employed in the various departments of the ination to the Convention about to meet, but one subscriber to keep him company? Two would be better, and the three would be far more likely to receive their papers with regularity. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Our Western friends ought to know that, so far, our Eastern subscribers have got the start of them difference to secure an exchange. All such will in renewing their own subscriptions and sending others. This is rather unusual. We trust they will not long linger behind.

Now and then a friend suggests that it would be well to reduce the price of the Era, in consepers. Were the Era made up from a daily papera mere bash of its contents-or were large space Washington than in any Eastern city, and, lately their Association here has raised the price of composition seven cents on the thousand, which will involve an additional expenditure, on our part, for the next volume, of near five hundred dollars. As it is, our rates, we think, are reasonable.

An old subscriber and two new ones, or three new subscribers, \$5. Clubs of five for \$8, clubs of ten for \$15. Agents allowed 50 cents for every new subscriber, which they may either retain themselves, or allow to subscribers.

We do not expect the circulation of our paper to depend upon its cheapness, or its exellence as Literary Journal, or a Political Journal, but upon the combination of reasonableness of price, value of contents as a Literary, Anti-Slavery, and Political newspaper, importance of location, and the expediency of maintaining a Journal at the seat of the Federal Government, which shall proclaim and enforce the doctrines of the non-slaveholding masses in regard to slavery.

FRIEND OF YOUTH.

The bills for the Friend of Youth were sent to subscribers last week, enclosed in the first number of the second volume. Its editor respectfully remests that returns be made as soon as possible As an inducement to agents, and for the convenience of Sabbath and other schools, the paper will be furnished at the following rates to clubs:

Five copies - - - - - \$2.00 Ten do. - - - - 3.00 Fifteen do. - - - 5.00

THANKSGIVING DAY .- Thursday, the 28th of this month, is designated by our Mayor, acting under instructions from the Corporation, as Thankgiving Day.

GRACE GREENWOOD -The National Era announces that it has secured the services of Miss Sarah Jane Clark (Grace Greenwood) exclusively for that paper. We rejoice that Grace has at length fallen into her appropriate sphere. She She writes most excellent sketchy letters, which That postage on all newspapers; of a certain size, for all have chiefly made her reputation, but better stories, and still better poetry. Her principles are privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted perfectly in harmony with the National Era, and she will work with pen, hand, and heart in unison in that position. The Era will have one more feature of attraction added to it by this arrangement.-Western (Chicago) Citizen.

> THE MICHIGAN CHRISTIAN HERALD, after some complimentary remarks, &c., says-

"For its literary character, the Era has always been distinguished. We are happy to see the names of Whittier, H. B. Stanton, Mrs. Southworth, the Misses Carey, and Grace Greenwood, still pledged as contributors. Grace Greenwood one of the most versatile, able, and popular writers of the day, is announced as a constant contributor. The subscriber to the Era, then, is sure to get, not only one of the ablest and most interesting political and family journals, but more good literary reading than is embraced in two ordinary annuals, and what will be equivalent to a very respectable volume of original poetry, be-Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given sides. Two dollars a year, or three copies for five dollars.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. The census of Washington city gives a total population of 40,072-showing an increase of 16,877 since 1840. Georgetown and Alexandria. with the country portion of the District, contained, in 1840, 15,662 inhabitants; they contain now Novelist, who first became known to the public through the 16,637, showing an increase of only 995. The incolumns of our paper, has engaged to furnish a story for our crease in Washington city is doubtless owing to the fact of its being the seat of the Federal Government. The stationary condition of the popu lation in Georgetown and the country portion o With such a market as Washington, and such a soil as surrounds it, and with such an increase in the population of the city, what could have prevented any growth in the surrounding country but the repugnance of free labor to immigrate into territory burdened with slavery institutions?

We hope this repugnance may be overcome. wherever there is a prospect of substituting slave labor by free. This is the case in relation to the District. True, the census shows a slight in crease of the slaves in Washington city, since 1840; but a portion of this increase is not real. and that which is real is not legitimate. The census of slaves, in 1840, as we stated once before. on the authority of those who knew the facts, was loosely taken, and did not give the whole of that class of population. As it regards that part of the increase which is not legitimate, we copy the remarks of the well-informed correspondent of the New York Evening Post. He says:

"I believe that a considerable part, if not the whole of the increase, may be accounted for by the fact that, upon the cession of Alexandria county to Virginia, in 1845, the slaves resident therein, but owned in Maryland, were removed, under the operation of Virginia laws, to the remaining portions of the Federal District. The same cause accounts for a part of the accession to our free colored population; for a large portion of | They serve to show the amount of progress for them were summarily expelled from the limits of the ceded territory.

The majority of the slaves are domestics, and reside in the city, so that neither mechanics nor farmers, immigrating to the District, need encounter their competition. We see no good reason why such a population may not find it to their account to settle in this section. The climate is delightful, the soil good and easily cultivated, the markets are always brisk and increasing; mechanics, too, are in great demand, in consequence of the rapid growth of enterprise in house-building. Everywhere we see new and handsome buildings going up. The recent opening of the Canal to Cumberland is also destined to minister to the posperity of the city. The same correspondent from whom we have already quoted, says

"Washington possesses many advantages for conducting the business pertaining to the recep-tion, storage, and transhipment of this coal, which do not belong to either of its competitors, Baltiedged superiority for most manufacturing pures, and as a fuel for steamers over any other in the United States, with the exception possibly of the Cannel coal of Indiana, of which the sup-

A greater extent of paved streets has been com its numbers in the Union. The process of lighting nated at night, and we hope to see the darkness of

What we now need specially is, a bountiful sup ply of pure water. The comfort and health of the members of Congress and the numerous vis-There are more than 2,000 post offices, to each | iters in this place, on business or pleasure, from of which we send but one copy of our paper. The | all sections of the Unions as well as those of the | Senate, but not exactly certain how that is to be

Republic to which it belongs.

We hope, ere long, that an appropriation will be made for supplying the city with water from the Potomac in such quantities that everybody may

For the National Era.

TWILIGHT TIME IN THE NORTHERN SEAS.

BY MARY IRVING.

" At last darkness, the tranquillizer, bade us good bye." "My season for self-communion, my hours for thoughts of home, consecrated to the evocation of fireside images and associations; the only period in these regions when my to pid brain had seemed warmed into g.nial or active life sunshine."-LETTER FROM THE GRINNELL EXPEDITION.

A ship swings on a waveless sea, Where icebergs, waving white, Solemnly warning it away, Outspread their wings of light. Born of the vapor and the Sun, Dark, giant shadows creep. Close where the low orb lingers on The bosom of the deep.*

Black monsters of the Frozen Sea Sweep past that venturing ship, Upheaving, in their mammoth play, Bright "fountains of the deep." The sky above as still

As if a spell had bound the breath That wings the bark at will. A stranger from a sunnier clime Climbs that lone deck to roam,

Just when the blessed twilight time

Is stealing o'er his home. The wing of Mercy wafts him on To seek the lost of years, Whose hero hearted wife hath wor A world to share her tears.

The twilight time? no dusky wing Is spread athwart the glare Of that cold sun, whose glimmering Shoots through the sparkling air The twilight time! all memories Came clustering to his breast, Where that soft shadow of the skies

Veiled sinking Day to rest. All memories of his home afar, Where cluster to their evening prayer His best beloved of Earth, All gleamings from the wavering goal Beyond these treacherous seas,

All whisperings of his inner soul-

The twilight gave him these!

The twilight time! he droops his eye-There is no twilight here! Upon his cheek, unconsciously, Congeals one tell-tale tear. ¹Tis not perpetual sunshine makes The heart-buds blossom forth-The hour of dusk and darkness wakes The dearest dreams of Earth!

Too much of glory lies unfurled For mortal's dazzled sight; He shuts his eyes upon the world He cannot bid "Good Night." Sleep, the consoler, stealeth on Where angels beckon her,

And watcheth with the midnight Sun, That dreaming mariner.

* The phenomena of refraction are known to be wonderful and varied, in that latitude.

OUR STATESMEN - A GENERAL REVIEW.

Amidst the commotions that agitate the political world, the distinguished men who have been accustomed to leadership in their several parties, seem not unwilling to keep their claims prominent in the Public eye.

MESSRS. WEBSTER AND CASS.

In the North, Daniel Webster, who has just has been busily engaged in denouncing agitation, writing letters and making speeches to Union meetings called specially to sustain the Fugitive Law, in efforts to expurgate the Whig party of Abolition heresies, and in fraternizing with antiquated Democrats, penetrated with gratitude to the Great Expounder for his never-to-be-forgotten speech in the Senate. Ordinary party questions seem to have lost their importance in his sloughing off; and he appears quite willing to take the leadership of a grand Union party, no matter what strange and incongruous materials

in other respects it may bring together. General Cass has lately signalized himself by throwing himself into the breach in defence of the Fugitive Law, and by falling there. Over his rostrate form the battle waxed hot, but his

MESSRS, DALLAS AND BUCHANAN. A Union meeting was lately got up in Philadelphia, there being imminent danger that the

old Keystone State might slip from the arch, and

cause the downfall of the Union.

It was chiefly remarkable for resuscitating Messrs. Dallas and Buchanan, venerable gentlemen, who, it was thought, had departed this political life. But, as we have often said, your true 'old stager" will not die. He has more lives than a cat, and will stand more beating. Mr. forcible resistance to the execution of the law. Buchanan's letter to the Union meeting in Philadelphia is characterized by an unctuous horror of Abolitionism, and he looks back with longing to the days when Andrew Jackson denounced the transmission through the mails of Abolition pa- of the United States, to enforce the execution of pers, as leading to civil war. Agitation at the

North, he insists, ought to be put down. It is well enough to have these gentlemen with their out-of-date politics lingering among us. the last generation. Dating back to them, we

can form a pretty good idea of how much the cause of Liberty has gained during the last thir-For this reason we should prize these venerable gentlemen, looking upon them, as somebody remarks, with the same kind of veneration with verdicts and judgments, ample indemnity against

great grandfather's breeches. MESSRS. DOUGLAS AND SHIELDS.

We must not overlook in our survey the servies of Senator Douglas of Illinois in this "alarming crisis," as the Union styles it. Small though he be in stature, his arm has been boldly stretched forth to keep the ark of our Union steady. In Chicago, he has stood up in the face of his constituents, and defended all and sundry the Compromise measures of the last Congress, embracing the Fugacious Bill," that masterpiece of legisla-General Shields is following in his footsteps,

to know whom such a party would not embrace at the North. Mr. Garrison and his friends, hardly so many as Gideon's army when reduced to its from us to them." altimate elements, are the only party at the North that denounces the Union, and even they refrain from the Ballot Box. Is it against this party that the great Union host, headed by Cass. Webster, Clay, & Co., is to be rallied, and set in the day, and carry the question at the ballot box, especially as Mr. Garrison cannot conscientiously vote in the present order of society.

In the South, too, we hear the tramp of great

nen, moving amidst the war of the elements.

office, to this fact: cannot each one raise at least Government, on salaries that warrant no outlay states his reason to be, a desire to be present in Union, than out of the Union."* beyond necessary expenses. It is the duty of his place in the Senate to do battle for the South. Congress to make the Capital city of the Union | He concurs with the Disunionists in the belief such a seat of Government as shall favor the that great wrongs have been inflicted upon the health and comfort of the People's Representatives, South, and thinks that injustice is done them rial scope for the slave population. and reflect in the eyes of the Representatives of when they are denounced for their hostility to foreign countries, resident here, something of the | the measures of the late Congress; but he is not good taste, the munificence and power of the great | in favor of Secession. Non-Intercourse is his | Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, and Texas, shall bepolicy. He would have Georgia take a bold stand in her Convention and do nothing, concede natural termination—the density of population in nothing that shall tend to embolden Northern fanaticism. It is said that his letter is not exacthave enough and to spare for every cleanly and | ly pleasing to one side or the other, so that it is healthful purpose-including free baths for all | quite possible the only effect of it may be, leave | den to their owners, will be voluntarily disposed and leisure to cool the fervors of his patriotism in of, and allowed to go free. the shades of private life.

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Clay, in response to an invitation of the Legislature of Kentucky, has been making a speech in Lexington, on the Agitating Question, and the measures adopted by Congress to restore "Peace and Harmony" to the country. Nothing but a desire to contribute his share to the proper adjustment of the great Question, induced him to accept a seat in the Senate. He speaks with much complacency of the resolutions submitted by himself, in that body, as a basis of compromiseshows how they were substantially embodied in of the proceeds of the public lands, &c. the provisions of the Omnibus bill - and how, although this bill, as a whole, failed, it finally passed in detail, and became the law of the land. Without any formal and direct assumption of the ter insignificance before the all-important pervatakes it for granted, throughout his speech, that it was the work of Mr. Clay, to whose wisdom and patriotism the country owes its escape from the gulf of "Disunion," and the settlement of a Question whose agitation was fraught with the Union party, whatever may be its component element parily a consequence. most perilous consequences. A few weeks since, commenting upon the as-

sumption by the Washington Union, that the measures of the late session constituted a Compromise. in which each section gave a little to gain a little, we showed that the only concessions made were by the North; and that, under no aspect, could Mr. Clay. As to California, he says, " neither party, so far as the action of Congress is concerned, can be truly considered to have carried or lost. What has been done, then, has been done by a competent and admitted authority, without the internosition of Congress. As to the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, the wishes of the South have preindependent, I am that man. vailed-the Wilmot Proviso has been repudiated; and, although I do not believe that slavery will be tolerated in either of them, both are allowed to admit or exclude it according to their own pleasure. In gency. regard to the Texas boundary, the South has been rendered secure in all the territory lying west of the Nueces, and extending to the Rio del Norte; and up Mr. Clayton, late Secretary of State, made his that river, from its mouth to the southern line of New demonstration at a Complimentary Dinner given Mexico, as an area for slavery, which had been before to him in Wilmington. It was his first public disputed and controverted. The South gets an effective appearance after his retirement from the Cabinet. provision for the restoration of fugitive slaves. The He took occasion to pass in review his own course South, I think, will be quieted on the subject of the on the great Question of the day, making a full agitation of slavery in the District of Columbia, by the exposition of his Compromise, passed by the Senabolition of the odious slave trade in that District- ate and rejected in the House two years ago. a measure equally demanded, in my humble opinion, Like Mr. Clay, he seems a good deal impressed by by the honor, dignity, and true interest of both the his own wisdom. That "Clayton Compromise." South and the North?

South conceded nothing; the only concessions tion," had not the House of Representatives al-Washington Union is constantly insisting that the he did not despair of the Republic. In the sug-Fugitive Bill was the price paid by the North for gestions thrown out by Mr. Polk in his annual that to repeal, or essentially modify it, would be all agitation of the question, until California and an act of bad faith, and vitiate the whole Com- New Mexico should organize State Governments promise. "Humbug" is the only term that can and decide for themselves, on the exclusion or addefine such an assumption as this.

sents several views of great significance, urged as | Cabinet, he was glad to see the same views emthey are by a slaveholding statesman. We quote braced by that distinguished man. The recomthe report of them, as given in the Republic:

DISUNIONISTS.

that the measures adopted at the last session of Congress would lead to an immediate and general North and at the South. "They had been impelled by such violent and

errors, and yield to what had been done for the best interests of our common country. "Accordingly we perceive that at the South a second edition of the Hartford Convention has their blundering efforts to settle all the questions

estimation; old party prejudices he is gradually again assembled, and is laboring to stir up strife at once. He says: and contention; and in several of the slavehold ing States the spirit of discord and discontent is busily engaged in its unpatriotic work. But I confidently anticipate that all their mad efforts will be put down by the intelligence, the patriot ism, the love of the Union, of the people of the various slaveholding States." THE SOUTH OUT OF THE UNION, AND IN IT.

"And here, Mr. Speaker, let me make a mo-Lieutenant, Mr. Buell, was compelled to sound a retreat, leaving his commanding officer for dead. suming that the line could have been drawn between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, all north of Maryland and Virginia, and all north of the Ohio river, would have become a foreign, independent and sovereign Power. Conplease, our present condition with what it would have been under that order of

"At present we have a right, if any slave es We have a right to take the Constitution and the law in our hands, and to require the surrender I do not believe that there will be any open and "The people of the North have too strong

sense of the propriety of obedience to the law; but if there be any such resistance, we have the right to invoke the employment of any part of the militia of the United States, or the army and navy the law; and, although I have no authority to connect President Fillmore to any specific line of duty, I have known him long, well, and intimately, and I feet entire confidence in him as a man of ability, honesty, and of patriotism, who will perform his duty, and his whole duty, in seeing to the effectual execution of the laws of the land to which I pledge my support, and the utmost of

my poor ability.
"In the existing state of things, we doubtless shall not recover all our fugitive slaves that escaped. We shall, however, recover some, and the courts and the juries in the free States have demonstrated their readiness to give, by their which we sometimes take down and examine our | those who entice, seduce away, and harbor, our runaway slaves. "But how would the case stand in a dismem-

> slave that might escape beyond the Ohio into what would then be a foreign Power. "If all the slaves of Kentucky in that contin gency were to flee beyond the Ohio river, we would not have a right to demand one of them in the absence of extradition treaties, and no such

treaties would ever be concluded.

would not have a right to demand a solitar,

"With respect to slaves, we should have no right to demand a surrender of one of them. Nothing is clearer in the whole public law of nations, than that one independent foreign Power is not bound to surrender a fugitive who takes refuge in another independent foreign Power. We have recently seen this great internation

" Now, Mr. Speaker, we have the Constitution. Confederacy and create new and independent

would consent to a dissolution of the Union. answer, Never! Never! Never! because I can

"I would hold to it if Congress were to usurp

result is, that failures are more common at such citizens, demand this. But it requires means be- accomplished, seems disposed to conciliate both a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish thickened and spread a deeper darkness around just to influence the elections in Georgia for the slavery within the States; for, in the contingency us.

> THE ULTIMATE END OF SLAVERY. "Apprehensions have been entertained and exsed as to the want, in future time, of territo-

"I believe that a very distant day, not likely to occur in the present or next century, whenever the vast unoccupied waste in Mississippi, Arkansas, than all the rest of the country together, lashing the United States will then be so great that there will be such reduction in the price and value of labor as to render it much cheaper to employ free | had been completely occluded by the introduction than slave labor; and the slaves, becoming a bur-

"Then I hope and believe, under the dispensa-tions of Providence, that the continent of Africa, by the system of colonization, will be competent to receive from America all the descendants of its own race.

THE POSSIBLE NECESSITY OF A NEW PARTY.

sion of opinion as to systems of national policy, as to finance, free trade or protection, the imonly the President, but the members of his Cabiprovement of rivers and harbors, the distribution | net, because it would not go." [Laughter.]

credit of carrying through the Adjustment, he sive and paramount interest of the Union itself. "The platform of the Union party will be the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of gress on the slavery question were the legitimate its laws; and if it should be necessary to form

by the North; and that, under no aspect, could those measures be regarded as any compromise at all. We find our view completely confirmed by man who, whatever party he may belong to, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one

who, crying out all the time, and aloud, that he is of the Constitution and the Union. "Mr. Speaker, I speak without reserve, and with entire freedom. If there be a man who treads the soil of this broad earth that feels himself perfectly

courage in avowing his sentiments. He will not contemplate Disunion as possible in any contin-

We must confess our admiration of Mr. Clay's

The day after Mr. Clay delivered this speech, so-called, he is sure, would have given peace to According to Mr. Clay's own showing, the the country and a quietus to the "vexed queslefine such an assumption as this.

Mr. Clay, towards the close of his speech, presents several views of great significance, urged as they are by a slaveholding statesman. We quote

mission of slavery, he saw a gleam of hope; and, when called to take a seat in President Taylor's controlled to take a seat in President Taylor's controlled to take a seat in President Taylor's such saddened emotions, to say what he knew in regard to the surviving hero, a request in which he hoped the company would join him."

Mr. Clay, towards the close of his speech, presents several views of great significance, urged as they are by a slaveholding statesman. We quote mendations of President Taylor, he claimed, were but the further development of views suggested by Mr. Polk. But, an outery was raised against them, and an attempt was made in Congress to force through a great Omnibus bill, which stuck part of his speech, he was quite facetious at the extreme passions, that it was too much to expect expense of Mr. Clay and his co-laborers, ridiculthat they would silently and promptly admit their ing their outcries of danger to the Union, and commenting severely upon the waste of time and needless irritation and excitement, occasioned by

> "I did not believe, and do not now believe that there was any danger of disunion from the adoption of the measures proposed by Presidents Polk and Taylor. I read the speeches of gentlemen of great distinction, who painted in vivid colors the horrors of disunion, and predicted, in melancholy eremiads, the total subversion of our whole confederated system, in the event of the admission of New Mexico and California as States of this Union. [Laughter.] The flights of oratory on these topics were interesting exhibitions of genius. The pathos and effect with which the dissolution of the Confederacy and the consequence of civil war were depicted in Congress, made deep mpressions on the country, and, in common with others, I confess that I admired

'How cunningly the blood and tears were drawn. [Great laughter.] But I never seriously believed a syllable of the story that there was danger of dissolution of this glorious Union arising out of capes from his service, to demand his surrender. teries in the creation of their own domestic insti tutions, or of acknowledging their right of self government, by the admission of the States this Union. I would not turn on my heel to pluck a feather from the plume of any of those distingished orators who, under the belief that the Omnibus Bill. He proved that Mr. Clay at such means were necessary to save the Union, one time was in favor of mutilating the boundakept Congress and the whole country in a state of continued agitation for about ten months, and who, having raised the ghost of disunion, afterwards obtained the credit of laying it." [Laugh- winning Southern support to his Compromise.

Again seeks to attain party ascendency for himself or his friends by endeavoring to float higher up than any others upon the waves of sectional excitement. There is no danger in these demonstrations, so the people (I do not mean of Congress) remains sound. [Great applause] I can laugh at the effort of the political fanatic or madman who strives to make it appear to either section of the Union that he is a better friend to it than anybody else, and, to gain distinction, 'outhereds Herod and overdoes Termagant.' [Laughter.] There is generally, I say, no danger in all this to any but those who preach and attempt to practice absolute treason and disunion, and, indeed, there is genebered condition of the Confederacy? Then we rally very little danger even to them. valiant flea that eats his breakfast on the lin of a ion; but he is in no peril, while his depredations remain too insignificant to attract notice. The orations made to show that disunion would

be the consequence of granting the right of self-government to the people of the Territores were ine. The praises of the Euphuist in the Monastery were well merited. 'Marvellous fine words,' said Dame Gendenning, 'marvellous fine words neighbor Hopper, are they not?

tion to all legislative measures-arose out of the futile effort made during the last session of Con gress to embody in one bill on this subject measures absolutely incongruous, or having no proper Powers, the law and the right will be transferred onnection with each other. When the State of California presented herself for admission into the Union, and the President had distinctly placed that measure as the very corner stone of is whole system of policy in regard to the new territories, there did not exist in either branch of forms him that he stands ready to see that all the Congress a sufficient number of opposing votes to laws, the Fugitive law included, be faithfully prevent the passage of the necessary bill. But those who took the lead in the recent measures of adjustment having resolved that no man should vote for the admission of California who would not agree to vote, at the same time, ten millions to Texas for a release of her claim to a portion of New Mexico, as well as territorial governments for the latter and for Utah, the difficulties which before had surrounded the question immediately and deprecates sectional excitements and discord. tion of slavery in the first half century of her ex-

* It seems this is a blunder of the Telegraph. Mr. Clay said just the reverse.

of such a usurpation, we should be in a better condition as to slavery, bad as it would be, in the dent used his influence to prevent the passage of the Omnibus Bill, he says:

"Disposed as I was, nay, even anxious, that any

measures approximating to a settlement of the questions before us should be adopted—sincerely lesirous as I was to get rid of the noise of the alarmists and agitators in Congress who were themselves into fury, frightening the timid a home, and creating apprehensions among all the friends of rational freedom abroad—I would have been at any time truly rejoiced to find the door way for legislation on other subjects-all of which of what was called the 'Omnibus Bill'-again opened, the country quieted, and the agitators silenced. This Omnibus Bill hung in the doorway more than six months, while those who attempted to drive it through, finding its passage obstructed from its own unwieldy composition shouted at the top of their lungs to alarm the community. Still it hung in the entrance, jam-med on both sides, and for a long period it could be neither got in nor out. [Laughter.] An ex-"If the agitation in regard to the rugidity and instantly the President was attacked because alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new he had not recommended it. It was forthwith resolved that he should bear the blame of its defeat. "Present parties have been created by a diviit through by main strength in opposition to the only the President, but the members of his Cabi

He goes on to say that, had each measure bee "But these systems of policy, springing out of the administration of the Government of the taken up and acted upon separately, "Congress Union, lose all their interest and importance if and the nation would have been saved six months unnecessary distraction and alarm." Mr. Clayton, in his speech on the 15th, took

offspring of his resolves. Mr. Clayton, in his exposition on the 16th, put in a claim for a portion of the glory: "As to the territorial governments of New "Sir, I go further; I have great hopes and confidence in the principles of the Whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor, the

prosperity, and the glory of my country. But if it is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if Abolition is to be engrafted on the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the ually, I was perfectly content with the adoption of my own scheme of settlement, so far as these territories were concerned. I should have been satisfied with the admission of a State Government in New Mexico, as well as California, with a con stitution, settling the question of slavery according to the will of her own people. But I have a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive | not yet ceased to deplore, and I fear that I shall hereafter have much more reason to deplore, the failure of the bill I had proposed, on account of the dissatisfaction expressed in the South with the admission of the State of California."

How thankful we ought to be that Providence has vouchsafed to us so many infallible guides!

GENERAL SCOTT NOMINATED. The great event of this Complimentary Din-

ner, was the nomination of General Scott for the Presidency. The thing was undoubtedly precon certed among the chief managers of the meeting After Mr. Clayton's speech, among the toasts drunk was, "The Whig Press." Mr. McMichael, one of the editors of the Philadelphia North American responded, and, referring to some recent reverses sustained by the Whigs, he said-

"There was no reason why they should be dispirited, because, as they all knew and as every one who chose to examine might prove, their defeat was the result of causes and combinations which could not again be made to operate. But, said Mr. McMichael, if, without being regarded as obtrusive, and without intending to commit any one but himself, he might be allowed to make a suggestion, he would point to made, were made by the North. And yet the most contemptuously laid it upon the table. But, means of certain victory; and that was, that they should rally under the glorious banner of Wir field Scott. [This suggestion was received with vociferous applause.] Mr. McMichael remarked several great concessions made by the South—so message, implying the expediency of postponing further, that this was a theme upon which at this that to repeal or essentially modify it, would be all acitation of the question, until California and which had long subsisted between Mr. Clayton and General Scott, he would ask his distinguished

> soldier, prefacing it with the following avowal: "I have lived to honor one gallant soldier of my country, and I hope to live to do justice to another. The memory of Taylor is embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen, and their voice has consecrated his name in tones louder and more

emphatic than were ever uttered in token of their

affectionate remembrance of any of their illustrious dead, except the Father of his Country

highest honors a nation's gratitude can bestow and that hero is the Conqueror of Mexico, [loud applause, Winfield Scott, whose name will never erish while a history of his country is preserved. Bursts of applause, long continued.] This was seconding the nomination by Mr.

McMichael, and yet Mr. Clayton, at the close of his eulogistic speech, was innocent enough to

"I need not assure you, my fellow citizens, that I have not said thus much for the purpose of introducing the name of General Scott here for any political purpose.

Pretty considerable assurance, Mr. Clayton. The nomination of General Scott for the Presidency may now be considered as fairly before the country, under the auspices of Mr. Clayton. who seems ambitious to play the part of old

Warwick. MR. BENTON.

Last week we gave an abstract of the speech of Mr. Benton at St. Louis. He was exceedingly severe upon Mr. Clay, and there is a striking co incidence of opinion between him and Mr. Clayton, respecting the great blunder, denominated ries of California, by restricting her to the line of 35 deg. 30 min. on the south, for the sake of As to the Fugitive Slave Bill, while he voted steadily with its friends, for the purpose of ma-"I smile at the struggles of the politician who king it just what they desired, he did not vote at all on the engrossment, because, he says, he regarded the bill as "injudicious." Why it was injudicious he does not say. The speech throughong as the great American heart—the heart of out is characterized by thorough, uncompromising hostility to all Nullifiers and Disunionists, and a determination to remove misconceptions among his constituents, in relation to the sentiments and

SOUTHERN ADVOCATES OF UNION.

purposes of the non-slaveholding States.

politicians are laboring to put down the spirit of Disunion in the South. Messrs. Toombs. Stephens, and Cobb, are preaching peace in Georgia, Messrs. King and Clemens in Alabama, Messrs Foote and Sharkey in Mississippi, and Mr. Downs in Louisiana. Nearly all these gentlemen were ultraists in the beginning of the last session of Congress. Senators Clemens and Foote distinguished themselves by their menaces against the Union; but Mr. Clemens, in one of his late speeches to his constituents, tells them that he used harsh words when something was to be gainmajority in Congress had yielded more than any majority had ever before yielded to a minority. His appeals and those of Mr. Foote, for the Un-THE PRESIDENT.

letter addressed by the President of the United States to Dr. Collins of Georgia, the alleged owner of William and Ellen Crafts, who have lately their departure. The Doctor calls the attention of the President to the state of things in Boston and craves his help. The President politely insuch obstruction to the laws in Boston as would authorize his interposition. He takes care to acterized the Christian radicals who laid the evince no repugnance to the Fugitive law, talks | foundations of the Colonies. It was not the rigor in smooth and solemn phrase of the necessity of of her northern winter, nor the unkindly soil of fulfilling all the obligations of the Constitution, A very proper letter, but the Southern Nullifiers | istence as a colony. It was the Puritan's recogdeclare that it means nothing, and was written I nition of the brotherhood of man, in sin, suffer-

Convention to be held on the 25th. We have not yet written a letter to Mr. Fillmore, calling his attention to the case of the Eufaula postmaster, who refuses to fulfil his oath of office, and who has been sustained in his rebellious course by the people of that famous place. If we should write, and if we should get a letter from the President. saying that the laws must be executed, the Constitution must be maintained, the Union must be preserved, and therefore the Eufaula postmaster must be discharged, we may publish it. Meantime, the importunity with which the Union is beseeching the President to issue his Proclamation against obstructionists of the laws in the North reminds us that we ought to call upon the President to get out, with all convenient speed, a Proclamation against all rebellious postmasters in the South, admonishing them of their evil deeds, and the evil consequences thereof. The times are threatening—the heavens are hung with fearful portents-the Union is trembling. hair-hung, breeze-shaken," over a bottomless abyss: and we repeat, in the spirit of the venerable editor of the Union, would it not be well for the President to try the healing measure of a Proclamation? (If the Union can beat that, let it try.)

THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER But, we must bring our review to a close. The People can see what their "great men" are doing-some of them employed in mischief making, some in undoing the mischief they have nade—all of them duly impressed with the importance of the Union to them, and also with their importance to the Union-all deprecating agitation, and for granted, that the measures adopted by Conat the same agitating. We think that we can safely predict that the Union will survive them all, and that the agitation in relation to slavery and every form of oppression will continue, long after they have been called to their final reckon ing by Him who will turn and overturn, till he have brought all things into conformity with his own will.

SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS. The theory which a grave and learned North-

ern Senator has recently announced in Congress, that Slavery, like the cotton-plant, is confined by natural laws to certain parallels of latitude, beyoud which it can by no possibility exist, however it may have satisfied its author and his auditors. has unfortunately no verification in the facts of the case. Slavery is singularly cosmopolitan in its habits. The offspring of pride and lust and avarice, it is indigenous to the world. Rooted in the human heart, it defies the rigors of winter in the steppes of Tartary and the fierce sun of the tropics. It has the universal acclimation of sin.

The first account we have of negro slaves in New England is from the pen of John Josselyn Nineteen years after the landing at Plymouth. this interesting traveller was for some time the guest of Samuel Maverick, who then dwelt, like a feudal baron, in his fortalice on Noddle's island. surrounded by his retainers and servants, bidding defiance to his Indian neighbors behind his strong walls, with "four great guns" mounted thereon, and "giving entertainment to all newcomers gratis.7 "On the 2d of October, 1639, about 9 o'clock

in the morning, Mr. Maverick's negro woman,' says Josselyn, "came to my chamber, and in her own country language and tune sang very loud and shrill. Going out to her, she used a great deal of respect towards me, and would willingly have expressed her grief in English, had she been able to speak the language, but I apprehended it by her countenance and deportment. Whereupon I repaired to my host to learn of him the cause, and resolved to entreat him in her behalf-for I had understood that she was a queer in her own country, and observed a very dutiful and humble garb used toward her by another ne gro, who was her maid. Mr. Maverick was desirous to have a breed of negroes, and therefore

Mr. Clayton of course promptly arose, and bestowed a glowing eulogium on the distinguished disdain, beyond her slavery; and this was the cause of her grief."

That the results described the course of the grief. unfastidious economy of this slave-breeding set tler were not countenanced by the Puritans of that early time, we have sufficient evidence. It is but fair to suppose, from the silence of all other writers of the time with respect to negroes and slaves, that this case was a marked exception to the general habits and usage of the colonists. At an early period, a traffic was commenced between the New England Colonies and that of Barbadoes, and it is not improbable that slaves

were brought to Boston from that island. The laws, however, discouraged their introduction and purchase, giving freedom to all held to service at the close of seven years. In 1641, two years after Josselyn's adventure on Noddle's island, the Code of Laws known by the name of the "Body of Liberties" was adopted by the Colony. It was drawn up by Nathaniel

Ward, the learned and ingenious author of "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam," the earliest poetical satire of New England. One of its provisions was as follows: "There shall be never any bond slaverie, villianage, or captivitie, amongst us, unles it be lawfull captives taken in just warres, and such strangers as willingly sell themselves, or are sold to us. And these shall have all the liberties and

Christian usages which the law of God establish ed in Israel doth morally require." In 1646, Captain Smith, a Boston church mem ber, in connection with one Keeser, brought home two negroes, whom he obtained by the surprise and burning of a negro village in Africa, and the massacre of many of its inhabitants. Sir Richard Saltonstall, one of the Assistants, presented a petition to the General Court, stating the outrage thereby committed as three-fold in its nature, viz: murder, man-stealing, and Sabbath-breaking, inasmuch as the offence of "chasing the negers, as aforesayde, upon the Sabbath day, (being a servile work, and such as cannot be considered under any other head,) is expressly capital by the law of-God "-for which reason he prays that the offenders may be brought to justice, " see that the sin they have committed may be upon their own

heads, and not upon ourselves." Upon this petition, the General Court passed the following order, eminently worthy of men professing to rule in the fear and according to the law of God-a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well:

"The General Court, conceiving themselves bound by the first opportunity to bear witness against the heinous and crying sin of man-stealing, as also to prescribe such timely redress for what has past, and such a law for the future, as may sufficiently deter all others belonging to us have to do in such vile and odious courses justly abhorred of all good and just men, do order that the negro interpreter and others unlawfully taken be by the first opportunity, at the charge of the country for the present, sent to his native country, Guines, and a letter with him, of the indignation of the Court thereabout, and justic thereof, desiring our honored Governor would

There is, so far as we know, no historical record of the actual return of these stolen men to their home. A letter is extant, however, addressed in on the Piscataqua, by whom one of the negroes had been purchased, requesting him to send the In this rapid review, we must not forget the | man forthwith to Boston, that he may be sent home, "which this Court do resolve to send back Three years after, in 1649, the following law

was placed upon the statute book of the Massachusetts Colony : "If any man stealeth a man or mankind, he

shall surely be put to death." It will thus be seen that these early attempts to introduce Slavery into New England were op-

Massachusetts, which discouraged the introduc-

tion, which has suddenly become the single pillar ceeding pyet words, answered the miller; nevered by them—now nothing was to be gained; a please put this order in execution. more, Georgetown, or Alexandria. Measures are on which rests the Union. already in progress, which, if successful, appear likely to render this place as famous as a market theless, to speak my mind, a lippy of bran were and is now almost as sound a "National" as al principle acted upon by the Sultan of Turkey, in the case of Kossuth and his Hungarian comworth a bushel o' them.'" [Great laughter.] for this indispensable article of commerce, as Satire like this will never be forgiven by the Richmond on the Delaware, or Newcastle nions, who took refuge in the Sultan's domin-Firms engaged in the business in your city and Philadelphia are prepared to send here for trans-All of these gentlemen go about preaching subjects of it. Mr. Clayton then boldly takes the ion, are now more fervent than they ever were behalf of the General Court to a Mr. Williams ions: and his refusal to surrender them upon the Union to the North, as if there were any concertbull by the horns: demand of Russia and Austria was enthu shipment of 300,000 tons per annum, as soon as the requisite facilities shall have been provided. ed movements on foot in that section to break it "The greatest embarrassment, both to the Pres cally admired, approved, and applauded, by all of ident and to the country—the principal obstruc up. They throw out hints of the necessity of us. It is well known that the semi-bituminous coal of organizing a great Union party. We should like the Cumberland mines has a universally acknowl the law, the clear right, on our side. Dissolve the

> THE UNION TO BE MAINTAINED IN EVERY CONTIN-"I may be asked, as I have been asked, when I

conceive of no possible contingency that would battle array? Well-we suppose they will win make it for the interests and happiness of the people to break up this glorious Confederacy, and separate it into bleeding and belligerent parts. Show me what I believe to be impossible to show me, that there will be greater security for liberty life, property, peace, and human happiness, in the midst of jarring, jealous, and warring inde-pendent North American Powers, than under the eagle of the Union, and I will consent to its dis-

wrong and tyranny, and his stern sense of justice, which led him to impose upon the African slave-

trader the terrible penalty of the Mosaic code. The civil contentions in the mother country drove or of other States, from gaining a residence. across the seas multitudes of restless adventurers and speculators. The Indian wars unsettled and the greed of gain took the place of the severe selfwe are not surprised to find that Josselyn, in his second visit to New England, some twenty-five years after his first, speaks of the great increase | was done about it. of servants and negroes. In 1680, Governor Broadstreet, in answer to the inquiries of His Majesty's Privy Council, states, that, two years before, a vessel from "Madagasca" brought into the Colony betwixt forty and fifty negroes, mostly women and children, who were sold, at a loss to the owner of the vessel. "Now and then," he continues, "two or three negroes are brought from Barbadoes and other of His Majesty's plantand about half as many Irish." The owning of a black or white slave or ser-

Hilton, of Newbury, "sells to George Carr, for one quarter part of a vessel, James, my Indian, with all the interest I have in him, to be his servant forever." Some were taken in the Narraganset war, and other Indian wars; others were old safeguards of Saxon liberty, over-ridden and brought from South Carolina and the Spanish swept away after the summary fashion of "the Main. It is an instructive fact, as illustrating Fugitive Slave bill?" that they should loathe the retributive dealings of Providence, that the and scorn the task which that bill imposes upon direst affliction of the Massachusetts Colony— them, of aiding professional slave-hunters in seizthe witchcraft terror of 1692-originated with ing, fettering, and consigning to bondage, men and the Indian Tituba, a slave in the family of the women accused only of that which commends

In the year 1690, the inhabitants of Newbury were greatly excited by the arrest of a Jerseyman who had been engaged in enticing Indians and seize a vessel in the port, and escape to Canada. and join the French, and return and lay waste the other side, were even said to be fixed upon When we consider that there could not have been | dered but indifferent service in the late hunt in more than a score of slaves in the settlement, the Boston. Whether they would do better under the In 1709, Colonel Saltonstall, of Haverhill, had

severely chastised. The slave resolved upon restately mansion into fragments. Saltonstall and iment as that of General Putnam upon the Quahis wife were carried on their bed a considerable kers. distance, happily escaping serious injury. Some ed in the house were scattered in all directions, but no lives were lost. The Colonel, on recovering from the effects of his sudden overturn, hastened to the farm-house, and found his servants all up, save the author of the mischief, who was snug in bed, and apparently in a

In 1701, an attempt was made in the General Court of Massachusetts to prevent the increase of slaves. Judge Sewall soon after published a pamphlet against slavery, but as it seems with little effect. Boston merchants and ship owners became to a considerable extent involved in the slave trade. Distilleries established in that place and in Rhode Island furnished rum for the African market. The slaves were usually taken to the West Indies, although occasionally part of a cargo found its way to New England, where the wholesome old laws against man-stealing had become a dead letter on the statute book.

In 1767, a bill was brought before the Legislature of Massachusetts to prevent "the unwarrantable and unnatural custom of enslaving mankind." The Council of Governor Bernard sent ry in a very charming way. " Evenings at Don it back to the House greatly changed and curtailed and it was lost by the disagreement of the two branches. Governor Bernard threw his influence | tiful style, as a Christmas present. on the side of slavery. In 1774, a bill prohibiting the traffic in slaves passed both Houses, but Governor Hutchinson withheld his assent, and dismiss ed the Legislature. The colored men sent a depu tation of their own to the Governor to solicit his consent to the bill, but he told them his instructions forbade him. A similar committee waiting

upon General Gage received the same answer. In the year 1770, a servant of Richard Lechmere of Cambridge, stimulated by the general discussion of the slavery question, and by the advice of some of the zealous advocates of emancipation, brought an action against his master for detaining him in bondage. The suit was decided in his favor two years before the similar decision in the case of Somerset in England. The funds necessary for carrying on this suit were raised among the blacks themselves. Other suits followed in various parts of the Province, and the result was in every instance the freedom of the plaintiff. In 1773, Cæsar Hendrick sued his master, one Greenbof, of Newburyport, for damages, laid at of that sterling journal, the New York Evening fifty pounds, for holding him as a slave. The | Post, spent a short time in Jamaica, and wrote a

According to Dr. Belknap, whose answers to the queries on the subject, propounded by Judge Tucker of Virginia, have furnished us with many of the facts above stated, the principal grounds upon which the counsel of the masters depended were that the negroes were purchased in open furnished the Public with a volume whose statemarket, and included in the bills of sale like ments may be relied upon, and whose reasonings other property—that slavery was sanctioned cannot fail to command respect, and generally seby usage-and, finally, that the laws of the cure assent. In our judgment, it is the best work less mobs of the cities. It might as well argue Province recognised its existence by making mssters liable for the maintenance of their slaves or its causes, that has yet appeared. It is written in men, some rivalry of interests or indelible preju-

servants. On the part of the blacks, the law and usage of agreeable sketches. the mother country, confirmed by the Great MEMOTES of the Life and Writings of Dr. Chalmers. By Charter, that no man can be deprived of his liberty but by the judgment of his peers, was effectually pleaded. The early laws of the Province prohibited slavery, and no subsequent legislation had sanctioned it; for although the laws did rection to it, and we need add nothing now, except

The present State Constitution was established in 1780. The first article of the Bill of Rights the great men of his age. One volume more will prohibited slavery by affirming the foundation complete it. truth of our Republic, that "all men are born free and equal." The Supreme Court decided in | The Country Year Book. By William Howitt. Pub-1783 that no man could hold another as property without a direct violation of that article.

and modify an admitted evil.

were kidnapped and sold into slavery in one of the results of many years' delightful enjoyment the French Islands. An intense excitement fol- of the country, and observation of life and scenelowed. Governor Hancock took efficient meas- ry. He informs us that it is intended as a comures for reclaiming the unfortunate men. The panion to "The Book of the Seasons," but in this clergy of Boston petitioned the Legislature for a volume "is comprised abundance of matter illus schemes for their compulsory banishment, comtotal prohibition of the foreign slave trade. The trative of the pleasures and pursuits of human

ing, and redemption; the awful responsibilities was passed prohibiting the slave trade and grant- volume." It is a pleasant book for these long win- who denounce their presence as a nuisance, can and eternal destinies of humanity; his hatred of | ing relief to persons kidnapped or decoyed out of | ter evenings. the Commonwealth. The fear of a burden to the State from the influx of negroes from abroad led the Legislature in connection with this law to But that brave old generation passed away. prevent those who were not citizens of the State,

One of the first, and for many years the only arrest of a fugitive slave in Massachusetts under demoralized the people. Habits of luxury and the law of 1793 took place in Boston after the passage of the law. It is the case to which Presdenial and rigid virtues of the fathers. Hence | ident Quincy alludes in his late letter against the | first discoverer. Fugitive Slave Law. The populace at the trial aided the slave to escape, and nothing farther

The arrest of George Latimer as a slave in Boston, and his illegal confinement in jail, in 1842, led to the passage of the law of 1843, for the "protection of personal liberty," prohibiting State officers from arresting or detaining persons claimed as slaves, and the use of the jails of the Commonwealth for their confinement. This law was strictly in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Judiciary in the case of Prigg vs. the ations, and sold for twenty pounds a-piece, so State of Pennsylvania, that the reclaiming of that there may be within the Government about fugitives was a matter exclusively belonging to one hundred or one hundred and twenty, and it the General Government, yet that the State offimay be as many Scots brought hither and sold | cials might, if they saw fit, carry into effect the for servants, in the time of the war with Scotland, law of Congress on the subject, "unless prohibited by State legislation."

It will be seen by the facts we have adduced. vant at this period was regarded as an evidence that slavery in Massachusetts never had a legal of dignity and respectability, and hence magis- existence. The ermine of the judiciary of the trates and clergymen winked at the violation of | Puritan State has never been sullied by the adthe law, by the mercenary traders, and supplied mission of its detestable claims. It crept into the themselves without scruple. Indian slaves were | Commonwealth like other evils and vices, but common, and are named in old wills, deeds, and never succeeded in clothing itself with the sancinventories, with horses, cows, and household fur- tion and authority of law. It stood only upon its niture. As early as the year 1649, we find Wm. own execrable foundation of robbery and wrong.

With a history like this to look back upon, is it strange that the people of Massachusetts, at the present day, are unwilling to see their timenored defences of personal freedom, the good them to esteem and sympathy, love of liberty and hatred of slavery? that they cannot at once adjust themselves to "constitutional duties" which, in South Carolina and Georgia, are reserved for negroes to leave their masters. He was charged trained blood-hounds? Surely, in view of what before the court with saying that "the English | Massachusetts has been, and her strong bias in should be cut off, and the negroes set free." James, favor of human freedom, derived from her greata negro slave, and Joseph, an Indian, were arrest- hearted founders, it is to be hoped that the Execued with him. Their design was reported to be to tive and Cabinet at Washington will grant her some little respite, some space for turning, some opportunity for "conquering her prejudices," beand plunder their masters. They were to come fore letting loose the dogs of war upon her. Let back with five hundred Indians and three hun- them give her time, and treat with forbearance dred Canadians; and the place of crossing the her hesitation, qualms of conscience, and wounded Merrimac river, and of the first encampment on pride. Her people, indeed, are awkward in the work of slave-catching, and, it would seem, ren-

excitement into which the inhabitants were surveillance of "the army and navy of the United thrown, by this absurd rumor of conspiracy, seems | States," is a question which we leave with the not very unlike that of a convocation of small | President and his Secretary of State. General planters in a backwoods settlement in South Car- Putnam once undertook to drill a company of lina, on finding an Anti-Slavery newspaper in Quakers, and instruct them, by force of arms, in the art and mystery of fighting; but not a single pair of drab-colored breeches moved at his "forseveral negroes, and among them a high-spirited ward march !" not a broad beaver wheeled at his girl, who, for some alleged misdemeanor, was word of command, no hand unclosed to receive a proffered musket. Patriotic appeal, hard swearvenge for her injury, and soon found the means ing, and prick of bayonet, had no effect upon of obtaining it. The Colonel had on hand, for these unpracticable raw recruits; and the stout service in the Indian war then raging, a consid- General gave them up in despair. We are inerable store of gunpowder. This she placed unclined to believe that any attempt on the part of der the room in which her master and mistress the Commander-in-Chief of our army and navy slept, laid a long train, and dropped a coal on it. to convert the good people of Massachusetts into She had barely time to escape to the farm house, expert slave-catchers, under the discipline of West before the explosion took place, shattering the Point and Norfolk, would prove as idle an exper-

LITERARY NOTICES.

J. G. W.

ALTON LOCKE, Tailor and Poet. An Autobiography. New

Alton Locke, a Chartist, a Tailor, and a Poet, has given us in this book an insight into the life of a working man in England. The exhibition is at once powerful and painful—the offspring of genius, developed in the midst of bitter privations, and fired also by the sense of grievous wrongs. The object of the book is to promote the Emancipation of Labor, and wherever read must awaken profound sympathy with the laboring

For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

EVENINGS AT DONALDSON MANOR: or, The Christmas Guest. By Maria J. Mackintosh. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Pennsylvania ave nue, Washington, D. C.

The author of "Charms and Counter Charms will always be sure of admirers. She has good taste, good sense and good morals, and tells a stoaldson Manor" is a collection of nine delightful stories, with handsome engravings, bound in heau-

& Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Legislature of Michigan in 1849, with a the State, passed a resolution requesting Ira Mayhew, then its excellent Superintendent of Public Instruction, to prepare a Manual on the subject of Popular Education, such as should awaken the People to a full sense of its importance, and afford a useful chart to Parents and Teach. ers. The volume before us is the result of this movement. Mr. Mayhew has executed the task assigned, with carefulness, fidelity, and sound judgment, making a very useful, if not brilliant,

JAMAICA IN 1850. By John Bigelow. New York and London : George P. Putnam. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

Not long since, Mr. Bigelow, one of the editors jury awarded him his freedom and eighteen series of Letters about it, which attracted general attention. They have been collected, and embodied in a finely printed volume, issued at the same time in New York and London. Mr. Bigelow made an admirable use of his tim

> and opportunities while in Jamaica. A keen observer, a sound and an impartial thinker, he has concerning the present condition of Jamaica, and an unexceptionable style, and enlivened by many | dice of race between them and their fellow-citi-

Rev. Mr. Hanna. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington.

We took occasion, on the appearance of the first volume of this work, to call particular attenognise its existence, they did so only to mitigate that it is a work to be read by every class of readers, religious or secular, who would study the gradual development of the character of one of

lished and for sale as above.

Howitt is a lover of Nature, and knows how to In 1788, three free black citizens of Boston make others love it. He gives us in this volume the rights secured to them by law. We believe Society of Friends, and the blacks generally, pre- life in the country—in the Field, the Forest, and should do whatever lies in our power, to aid them sented similar petitions, and the same year an act by the Fireside which will not be found in that in the work of self-improvement. Even those

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. October, 1850. New York:

Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash The leading article is a review of Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature. The reviewer

speaks in high terms of the industry, research, fidelity, and good judgment, displayed in this work, and compliments the zeal of American authors to discharge the debt due to Spain, her

An article on "The Church and Education in Wales" is chiefly local in its interest. Better, more delightful reading cannot be found than the acute, half-playful, brilliant article on

"Forms of Salutation," as indicative of national

Numerous works on "Siberia and California afford some political economist an opportunity of

discussing the question of the influence of the wealth of the newly discovered mines on trade and currency. "The Last Days of Louis Philippe," a review of a recent French work, containing an account

There are several other articles, which we have not had time to read.

FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

"The condition of the free people of color in the United States is becoming very critical. They now constitute the only source of excite ment between the States of the Union. It is almost the only extraneous substance that irritates the social system of America, and it will be in sopard the health of the whole system. The exeme cases occurring under the Fugitive Slave aw have given them a temporary association, and have excited for them a temporary sympathy But the frequent conflicts which have between the free people of color and the reckless of interest, or some indelible prejudice which separates the two races, and which cannot well reconciled. The protracted and increasing agitation has produced a result which it behooves peculiar friends of the free people of color to reard." - Washington Republic

We lay no claim to being one of the "peculiar friends" or champions of the free people of color; but when we see gross injustice done or meditated take the liberty to speak of it with all plainness.

and, as such, entitled to justice and kind consideration at our hands. It is safe, we know, to abuse them, unpopular to say a good word in their behalf. They are few, scattered, proscribed. poor, unfortunate, of limited education, without position or influence. They may be insulted with mpunity; trampled upon without danger. Polite society brands them as outcasts, the Church assigns them the meanest seats, politicians despise, and the mob abuses them. But, in all these facts. the truly magnanimous man finds the strongest reasons for scrupulously respecting and promptly defending their rights. Their unfortunate condition appeals without ceasing to every honorable and humane instinct. How can a generous man indulge in taunts or cruel reflections against a people, in whom resentment against the infliction of a wrong is deemed little better than a crime?

The Republic says that they "constitute the

only source of excitement between the States of this Union"-"almost the only extraneous substance that irritates the social system of America." Everybody knows this is not true. It is not the free people of color, but the slaves, that give occasion for the excitement and agitation and discord prevalent among us. It is precisely because the labor institutions of the two sections of the country differ radically, that there is a want of entire sympathy between them. The great evil, the "extraneous substance" that irripeople of color are merely incidental—they never quiet, inoffensive, unaggressive. It is Slavery, against them, not only irritated, but shaken to its centre our whole social and political fabric. The Republic should blush for its small attempt to make the poor, unfortunate free people of color the scapegoat for the sins of the slave system. Remove them, and what have you accomplished for the peace of the country? Slavery will still exist in undiminished power, with increased security: still voracious in its ambition, despotic in its rule, intolerant of subordination, restive, ill-na-

tured, selfish, exasperating. But we have no right to threaten them with extirpation, or compulsory removal. They are Americans, colored though they be-here by no act of their own-here in the order of God's Providence; born on the soil, natives in common with us of this land of freedom. It is inhuman to talk of forcing them from their homes. To do so would stamp us as tyrants, willing to gratify our prejudices at the sacrifice of all justice, all

We have not overlooked the late proposition in the Virginia Convention to clothe the Legislature with power to banish the free people of color. Suppose the power conferred, it surely would not be used. We do not believe that a majority of the People of Virginia are so dead to the voice of MAYHEW ON POPULAR EDUCATION. New York: Harper Justice, as to authorize the expulsion of a whole people, born raised among them, many of them useful and industrious, the majority strongly atlaudable anxiety for the educational interests of tached by the tenderest ties of affection to their

native soil, all guiltless of crime. Never!

A proposition too has received countenance in the Convention of Indiana, contemplating the exclusion of colored people from that State. If this be one of the projects of Democratic reform, God help the Democracy! - it is only another name for inhumanity. The colored race is here, among us, constituting one-seventh of our population. It was brought here, not by its own volition, but by the will of the white man, actuated by a grossly selfish principle. It will not do now for any portion of the white population to attempt to throw off responsibility in the matter, to evade its share of the inconveniences growing out of the presence of such a race. It would be mean and cowardly. If one State may legislate for the exclusion of free people of color, all may so legislate-and then what would be the condition of those unfortunate people? No home, no fireside; no resting place, but the grave; the acquisition of property made unlawful, a legal settlement everywhere denied them, their existence itself regarded as a crime!

The Republic, to show that there is some rivalry of interests, or some indelible prejudice which separates the two races, refers to the conflicts that have occurred between them and the reckfrom the frequency of mobs against anti-slavery zens. Colored people have not been so often mobbed as the white advocates of their rights. In Philadelphia there have been more frequent conflicts between the Natives and the Irish than between the whites and the blacks. Of late years, indeed, popular prejudice against them has been somewhat mitigated. In some of the States their rights have been fully recognised: in others. some of the privations under which they have labored, have been removed; and a growing disposition has been manifested generally among the more intelligent classes of whites, to extend to them the benefits of education. In this city, for example, they are for the most part well treated; they have several churches and excellent schools, and are permitted to enjoy, unrestricted, that evidences of improvement are observable among them everywhere. Instead of laboring to revive and encourage prejudice against them, instead of countenancing or excusing visionary

best abate that "nuisance" by favoring every project for bettering their condition and character.

BOTH EQUALLY GUILTY.

"It was the Whig party which, six years ago, sought an association with the Abolitionists, and attempted to obtain their votes for their Presidential candidate. Unfortunately, they appealed to them as a third party, whose views were said to be so much like those of the Whigs, that it was unnecessary for the Abolitionists to set up a candidate of their own."- Washington Union.

"This is entirely false, and there is no need of to be false. The Abolitionists have always sought and generally effected Democratic alliances to defeat the Whigs. The Abolition vote in New York defeated HENRY CLAY in 1844.

The coalition of Abolitionists and Democrats in New York has just defeated all the Whig State ticket, with the exception of the Governor." - Washington Republi The Union is correct—the Republic only par-

tially so. It is a fact that the Whig party in 1844 did seek the alliance of Abolitionists to help them elect Mr. Clay. Its leading papers constantly of a visit to the dethroned monarch, is calculated represented that its principles and policy were to soften the severity of even a republican's judgmuch more favorable than those of the Democracy to the end the Abolitionists had in view. We know this to be a fact, because we wrote a great

> many columns contesting this very position. In 1848, too, the same game was played-and Mr. Webster particularly distinguished himself by his appeals to Liberty men to unite with the Whigs, whom he styled the true Liberty party.

Nor is it true that the Abolitionists have always "sought and effected Democratic alliances to defeat the Whigs." Up to the year 1848, they neither sought nor effected alliances with any party, and steadfastly favored the policy of independent Conventions and nominations. That year, they sought and effected, not an alliance with the Democratic party to defeat the Whigs. but an alliance between independent men of all parties opposed to the extension of slavery, the result of which was the defeat of the Democratic candidate. Since then, both parties at the North have

from time to time acted in concert with them, according to circumstances. We do not know that their votes secured the triumph of the whole Democratic State ticket in New York, except the candidate for Governor; but there is no doubt towards any class of our fellow-beings, we shall that they secured the election of Washington Hunt-and it is notorious that in Massachusetts The free people of color are human beings. the Whig party has been overthrown by a coalition between them, or rather between the Free-Soilers and the Democrats. The truth is, the Republic writes for Southern

> Whigs, and the Union for Southern Democrats. and the object of each is to strengthen its own party in the South, by representing the opposite party as being too friendly to Abolitionists or Free-Soilers, in other words, too devoted to the cause of Human Freedom.

This is the estimate placed upon Liberty by the President's organ, and the Democratic organ at Washington-this, their mode of electioneer-

MR. CRITTENDEN AND THE MARSHAL OF

Documents and affidavits concerning the conduct of the United States Marshal and other officers in the case of William and Ellen Crafts, having been transmitted to the President, he submitted them to Mr. Crittenden, Attorney General, who, after a careful examination, savs:

"Having perused them with care, and certainly without any bias or prepossession in favor of the marshal or his deputy, I must say that, though I can see no evidence of any particular activity and energy on their part, it seems to me there does this respect herself before much is done to defend not sufficiently appear any cause for the censure of their conduct, or the removal of the marshal He thinks a more commendable activity might

tates the social system, is Slavery; the free have been manifested by them, but says that they acted in consultation with Mr. Hughes, the agent, would have been, but for Slavery. They are who states that he has no ground of complaint

Mr. Attorney General, in the closing paragraph of his communication to the President. makes an indecorous display of his own feelings; "If I could have discovered any satisfactory vidence of the neglect or evasion of duty by these officers in this case, it would have been no less consonant with my feelings than with my judgment, to have recommended their instant dismissal from the public service."

A MISREPRESENTATION.

"But says the Doctor, it is the duty of the President to see this law executed, because he signed it."-Liberty Party Paper.

"The Doctor" did not say anything like it. What he did say was this:

"The duty of the President of the United States," under the Constitution, is, "to see that the laws be faithfully executed." As Mr. Fillmore has sanctioned this Fugitive law by his signature, he will of course feel bound to enforce it, by the means at his disposal, which may be necessary?

I was simply stating what Mr. Fillmore's course would be, not what it ought to be. If he believe any law to be constitutional and right, he ought to see that it be executed. If he do not so believe, he ought to say so to Congress, and recommend

LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI.

This Legislature, according to proclamation, convened on the 10th. Governor Quitman sent in his message, recommending that the Leglislature demand the line of 360 30' to the Pacific ocean, or such amendments of the Constitution as would prevent further encroachments by the non-slaveholding States. And for himself, he avowed his belief in the policy of secession.

The latest news from the Legislature is to the 22d. Nothing had been agreed upon by both branches, and there was a great division of opinion. General Foote addressed the public in the State House on the 20th, in a strong Union speech, which was enthusiastically received.

MOSES A. CARTLAND.

Mr. Tuck having declined a renomination for Congress in the first Congressional district, New Hampshire, Moses A. Cartland has been nominated in his place. Mr. Tuck has proved himself a most estimable

and faithful Representative. Mr. Cartland is a man thorough in all good principles, of fine abilities, and will be a worthy successor.

DEATH OF COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON. The telegraph announces the death, which has

een for some time expected, of Richard M. John-

son, of Kentucky. He died at his residence in Scott county, of that State, on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th. He was in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and had served his country faithfully, in various civil and military capacities, during the greater part of his life. He was born in the year 1785, became a mem-

ber of the Kentucky Legislature in 1807, and in command of the first mil 1813 raised a regiment to fight the combined the room of Neumoyer. English and Indian forces in the Northwest. He served as a colonel under General Harrison during the whole campaign, with distinguished bravery, and at the battle of the Thames, in particular, achieved a brilliant reputation by his conquest and destruction of the noted chief Tecumseh, who was probably killed by his hand. Colonel Johnson never asserted that as a fact, though the inference was unavoidable, from the description he gave of the positions of the various during the battle, that the Indian was killed by him. He was too modest to claim, positively, an honor which was disputed by others; but the prevailing opinion of the country, we believe, is, that his title to it was just. In 1819, Col. Johnson was elected to the Senate of the United States, to fill an unexpired

atives, where he served until the year 1837, when he was chosen by the Democratic party, the Vice President of the United States, Mr. Van Buren being the President. It was while he was in the House of Representatives that he read his famous report on the subject of stopping the mails | there can be little doubt of this. mon sense and common humanity dictate that we effect in checking the enthusiasm of those who wished to introduce the change, that the question has not since been agitated. Since his retirement of war in Schleswig Holstein. So, instead of the

lieve, in the Kentucky Legislature, but of that

we are not certain. Col. Johnson was not a man of sparkling or original abilities, nor of great cultivation of mind, but his generosity was unbounded, and his instincts and disposition noble. He made many friends by his urbane deportment and kindly nature, and his death will be deplored by a large circle of admirers.

VALUATION IN MASSACHUSETTS .- According to an abstract of the assessors' returns in Massabeen finished in the State, displacing a great many stage lines. The number of horses has increased in the same time from 6,000 to 7,400.

The produce of wheat has declined from 101,178 bushels to 28,487; while that of Indian corn has

increased from 1,775,073 to 2,295,856. Cotton and woollen spindles have doubled, and distilleries decreased 78 to 43.

The houses in Massachusetts numbered in 1840 96,550, in 1850 134,041. At both periods. the number of persons to a house was nearly the

LETTER FROM LONDON.

LONDON, November 8, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

The agitation in reference to the recent meas ures of the Pope has been increasing throughout the past week, and is now increasing. Clergymen have everywhere preached in reference to them, and laymen have written about them, until there is quite an excitement raised.

Tuesday the 5th was the anniversary of "Guido Faukes' Ganpowder Plot," and I was much amused to see with what zeal the younger portion of the community kept it up. It is a custom on that day for the boys to carry about the streets all manner of grotesque images representing the unfortunate Guy Faukes, and to hold out their caps for premiums to all who venture to look at the figures. But this anniversary they were not content with showing up poor Faukes and his confederates, but carried about ridiculous effigies of Cardinal Wiseman in his red cap and Dr. Ullathorne, which were received by the people with cries and groans.

Several houses near the St. George Cathedral were so much afraid of a popular outbreak that they hung out inscriptions over their doors and windows, testifying their loyalty to the Queen. and their abhorrence of the Pope and the Catholic religion. Some of the effigies were well executed-one in particular, which was drawn about the streets all day by two horses, and on which money had been spent with a liberal hand. The churches are in the habit of holding ser-

vices on that day, and this year all over the country the clergymen preached sermons on Popery and its recent insolent manifestations.

But the most remarkable occurrence of the week, which has reference to this agitation, is a letter which the Premier, Lord John Russell, has addressed to the Bishop of Durham. In the course of it he avows his conviction that the Pope's conduct in parcelling the Kingdom out to his new-made Bishops, and giving his commands without the slightest reference to the existing Church of England, which is striking at the Queen's supremacy, is an insult to this Government and her Majesty. Still he would advise no harsh measures—the laws shall be closely examined, and if they have been or are trespassed upon in the least, the propriety of action shall be duly considered.

To wind up with, he administers a cutting rebuke to those members of the church who of late have manifested decided symptoms of a sympathy for Rome, in reviving many of her mummeries. and trusts that the church may become pure in her from enemies without, This letter has excited great attention, and

ommended for the Premier a good deal of applause, which no one can deny he has not been overfed with of late.

The Times has come out in support of Cobden's plan of public schools, and the friends of educa- itors in the Emporium, we shall look for quite tion feel encouraged, for its influence over the Kingdom is very powerful.

It is very strange that intelligent dissenters will oppose a system of national education, but as yet the majority of them are ranged against the reform. They contend that the Church of England will contrive to make something from it, but it is not possible, for the plan only contemplates secular education. The opponents of the scheme deny that the Government has a right to tax the property of the people to support these schools, and say that if they admit it, they also admit the right of the State to tax for the support of its churches. But the two questions are entirely unlike, inasmuch as all men are agreed upon the mere question of secular education for children while they are disagreed on religion. But in the ranks of opposition are to be found such men as Edmund Miall, Joseph Sturge, and other noble men, and it moves on slowly against such an opposition. Mr. Cobden declares, however, that he will agitate, and make it a great national question; and if he does so, he cannot fail to be successful. His right-hand man in the great Corn Law agitation. John Bright is not heartily in favor of the plan, as he imagines voluntaryism sufficient to elevate England, but he will not op-

pose it. A grand entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House to his friends on Wednesday evening. There was a brilliant gathering, and among others the American Minister, Mr. Lawrence. He spoke twice during the evening, and very happily, too, for a man who makes no professions as an orator. The Industrial Exhibition was well drunk and toasted by the company.

During the past week, Henry Box Brown has arrived at Liverpool, and the papers are chronicling his arrival with an account of his wonderful escape from slavery.

The general feeling here in reference to the

Fugitive Slave Bill is one of horror and disgust. The friends of Progress are mortified, and the Conservatives are crowing over it as a proof that Republicanism cannot insure the liberties of a monarchical form of Government. The only surviving son of Mr. Hallam, the distinguished author of the "Middle Ages," died

last week near Rome, and his family in London have been thrown into the deepest distress. was talented, and promised to become distinguished in literature. The new mayor affair is not yet settled in France, as he will not accept his appointment to

Nantes. General Changarnier has issued a proclamation to his troops to abstain from every kind of demonstration, and to utter no cries while under arms. This has caused quite an excitement, and many have construed it into disrespect for

the President; but it is said that the General subsequently had an interview with him, during which he told Louis Napoleon that he intended no disrespect for him in the act. General Lahitte is elected in "due Nord" to a seat in the Assembly. The Socialists tried to prevent his election by abstaining from the polls, but were not successful. He needed 36,000 votes to secure his election, and received over 50,000. General Carrelet has been appointed to the

mand of the first military division in Paris, in

M. Guizot has returned during the past week to Paris, as well as Marshal Jerome Bonaparie. The father of the French Ambassador at the Court of St. James died a few days since in his France, and has left a very large property to his

The Journal "La Reforme" is to appear day after to-morrow, and will, it is said, be backed by sixty or more representatives. The political aspect of affairs on the Continent has materially changed during the past week.

There is now not so much danger of war as was anticipated. Austria has, in the name of the Federation, occupied Hesse at last. Her troops are quartered in Hanau, while 2,000 to 3,000 sian troops are in Cassel. This looks warlike. and M. Von Radowitz, the Prussian Minister. has fallen from office, and the Conservatives are in the ascendant. Count de Brandenburg occupies his place pro tem., though he is so ill that result of this change is that Prussia has succumb. ed, and will relinquish her belligerence-at least

On the 3d instant, an Austrain officer arrived

from the Vice Presidency, he has served, we be- Electorate, all Europe is now turning its attention towards Schleswig Holstein.

Austria will oblige the two parties to stop fighting. It is as yet doubtful whether the Holsteiners will obey the summons; but, unless they are backed by Prussia, they can do nothing against a power like that of Austria.

Now, while the lovers of peace have long been anxiously wishing to see the foolish war in Holtein closed, and the quarrel amicably adjusted yet they cannot very well relish such a forced beace. If an Austrian army, with hordes of Rusians at their back, are to step in between two pelligerant parties, at will, and threaten to cut their throats if they do not stop fighting, things have come to a dangerous pass. It is an usant precedent to be established in Europe. It is an unpleas

ourse in this Schleswig Holstein affair; and yet circumstances do not warrant such a despotic in-terference on the part of Austria. It may be that Prussia will not remain quiet. She would have acted the wise part, if, instead of

There can be no doubt but that Prussia has

played anything but an honest, straight-forward

waiting until Austria and Russia wanted to close the war in Holstein, she had, by an honorable policy, herself have peaceably brought the dispute Some facts have recently been published in the

Continental papers, which show pretty conclusively why Austria and Prussia have concluded not to fight. The simple fact is, that they cannot The financial condition of both Gov. enments is chaotic. Prussia keeps up a show of a full Treasury, but it is only show, while Austria is almost bankrupt. Her expenses during the last year were over a hundred million of dollars, while her present state of indebtedness amounts to five hundred millions. Neither Government can afford to fight, though circumstances may yet cause them to do that which they have not the sources to pay for. Elihu Burritt has an address to the German

People in the Times of to-day, dated at Hamburg, and written, I presume, upon the eve of his return to England. Some portions of it have aroused the ire of the Times, and it devotes a column to it, hardly treating the author of it with

mmon decency: The weather in England, which generally at this season of the year is dismally wet and foggy, has been bright and fair, and mild as our American Indian summer. The railway excursions have had a fine time of it, but are now pretty nuch at an end for this season. They anticipate great harvest the coming year, and will not be disappointed, for it is the year of the great exhi-

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADRIPHIA, November 22, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era: Last evening, in common with hundreds of

ism of the move, we attended the "Great Union Meeting" at the Museum Building. The room was filled with men of all shades

of opinion, among whom were many known to be opposed to the infamous resolutions offered by Ex-Vice President Dallas, and adopted by the meet Among these resolutions was one urging the

immediate repeal of our State law of 1847, which

refuses the assistance of our State officers, and and detention of fugitive slaves. This law was passed through the exertions of

member of our State Senate from this city. The name of this gentleman was announced as one of the speakers for the evening, and, although ing logical, and his deductions certain. His book repeatedly called for, failed to address the audi-

ented members of our bar, and at that time a

Whether this was through the design of the ommittee, or whether Mr. Gibbons thought it would not be exactly consistent for him to advocate the repeal of a law which, but a few years before. he had caused to be engrafted on our statute books, is a question which he is most capable of and minute than those of the former, he is suff answering.

The doctrines advocated at this meeting, you will need no assurance, are not those of the mass of our citizens.

Signatures could be obtained for the call of any meeting, the ultimate effect of which would be supposed to increase the demand for "cotton and woollen goods;" and this, you may be assured, was one of the objects of the demonstration. It was a servile bid against New York; and as our merchants have cringed lower than their compet-

increase in our spring trade with the South. Many, like the editor of the Sun, of this city, gned the call, not from any belief in its necessi but because "their views might be misrepresent ed" if they refused to do so. Others, like the editors of the North American and Spirit of the Times, refused to add their names to the list, although anathematized for this exhibition of man-

For the full report of the speeches, you can refer to the Ledger of this city, a paper which is one of the most devout worshippers at the shrine of Freedom on one day, but is sure on the next to turn apostate to its faith of the previous morn-Well! there is nothing like pleasing The addresses were remarkable only for their

lisregard of the right, and their failure in even an allusion to the morality of the question at Josiah Randall, Esq, who delivered the most compromising speech of the evening, (compromising all on one side,) had the temerity to assert

that if a proposition were made to introduce sla very into our own Commonwealth, he would posively oppose such a scheme! Frightened at his own boldness, he immediately poured soft words into the ears of our "Southern rethren," and desired us to remember "that with them it is a practical question, with us a specu-

Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., also occupied some time in recounting the wrongs and outrages which have been inflicted on the devoted South by their Northern opponents, and closed with a patriotic appeal to the Star Spangled Banner to become the silent orator on that occasion; an appeal which, as far as his address was concerned, was fully sympathized in by the audience.

Addresses were delivered by Col. James Page, Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, and others; one-half of the speakers being Whigs and the other half Democrats. This is, doubtless, preliminary to that great union of parties, of which Daniel Webster

One of the speakers said that, "If Massachusetts shall discard Daniel Webster, the nation is ready to receive him." There was no need or his having placed his proposition in the subjunc for that State has certainly realized his supposition. It can scarcely be possible that the moderate

men of the South can be deceived by the hypocrisy of Northern sycophants, who wait, with supple joints, to bend lowly before the presence of every man clothed in the purple of office. The meeting was gotten up for the purpose of making political capital, as well as for increasing the demand for "Goods;" and you will not, I

ope, fail to give its movers that notoriety which s commensurate with their merits and desires They forgot in their speeches and resolutions the traitors of the South, and expended their stalwart energies on the "three" devoted men in this city who are in favor of the dissolution of our indissoluble Union.

the city, Hon. David Paul Brown and Dr. Wil-liam Elder, to pour some of their phials of consolation on the aching heads of these monopolizer of our patriotism. Yours truly, LETTER FROM BOSTON.

We shall have to get the two best speakers of

Boston, November 23, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: Sin: Since the State election, a mighty calm has passed over the face of our good city, and

scarce a ripple of excitement disturbs the monotonous look of its placid countenance. The Whigs are sore enough with their late defeat, and do not all possess the philosophy of the daily " Bee" man, who, on learning the result of the election, placed upon his bulletin board the emphatic sentence-"We have met the enemy, and they are his!" It is understood that General Caleb Cushing,

who has been elected a State Representative by the town of Newburyport, will be a prominent candidate for the office of Speaker the ensuing The Governor and Council met yesterday at the State House, to count | the votes for members

of the State Senate. To-morrow is the time set for the final trial in those towns which have failed to elect their Represenatives. Boutwell, the Democratic candidate for Governor, whose election by the Legislature is now

himself many friends among his political opponents, and, if elected, will hardly fail to enjoy a good degree of public confidence.

The vacancy existing on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, since the resignation of Judge Wilder, was yesterday filled, by the Gov. ernor and Council, by the unanimous confirmation of Judge George T. Bigelow, of the Court of Common Pleas, who had been previously nominated by the Governor as a candidate for that office. Judge Bigelow is, comparatively, a young man, but has ably sustained himself in the position he has occupied, in the Common Pleas Court as an upright, impartial judge, and an energetic

active, and able man. The appointment is on

likely to give very general satisfaction. Judge

Bigelow is an anti-Webster Whig. Speaking of courts, brings to mind an amusing instance of juvenile depravity which came before the police court for investigation a few days since It would seem that a firm on Kilby street had for some time found that their copy of the dail Post, which was left each morning on their steps was uniformly an old copy. At some loss to know how friend Greene had got so far behind the times, they watched the following morning, and discovered that the paper was left, as usual, h it was taken by a boy who had opportunely been on the lookout, and an old one substituted for i on the doorstep. Truly this boy possessed a spic of the practical, and a spirit of utilitarianism hard to beat, even in this land of wooden nut

A new and most interesting republication ha recently made its appearance from the press o one of our most enterprising publishing houses which bids fair to take its place among the scien tific treatises of the day. The book is entitle "Footprints of the Creator," and is from the pen of Hugh Miller, the author of "Old Resandstone," a work held in high and deserved estimation by every lover of geological pursuits The present volume is edited by our distinguisher fellow-citizen, Professor L. Agassiz, who has pre faced the book by an intensely interesting biographical notice of its remarkable author.

Mr. Miller possesses one peculiarity, which, i is much to be regretted, is seldom attained by men devoted to scientific researches, viz: the fac ulty of communicating the results of those re searches in such a manner that they can be an preciated and understood by the popular mind as well as by the more deeply learned. His wri tings possess an interest alike for the humbles reader and the most gifted philosopher.

Having himself risen from comparative obscu

fore the world in that most enviable of all posiothers who were opposed to the humbug patriotism of the move, we attended the "Great Union" By the Christian reader the "Footprints must be regarded with especial interest, as meet ing and successfully combating the skeptical posicurious book, the "Vestiges of Creation." I has been from time to time the senseless taunt o the infidel, that Science and Christianity were op posed to each other. Perhaps no writer has eve been so perfectly successful as our author, in ex hibiting and holding up to view the utter false hood of this assertion. His profound knowledg

of birth or education, Mr. Miller now stands be

of the geological student, and proved stumbling blocks even to good men, who have shrunk bac the Hon. Charles Gibbons, one of the most tal-ented members of our bar and at that time a Mr. Miller excels in the strength of his posi will prove a valuable contribution to Christia

of his subject, and the clearness of his intellect have enabled him to detect and expose the falls

cies which have long hung around the pathwa

Another efficient laborer in the same genera "Pre-Adamite Earth" has just appeared in new and enlarged form. While Dr. Harris more of a theologian than Mr. Miller, he is no less of a philosopher; and though his paleonto ciently at home with this subject never to base an of his arguments upon false premises or unfounded hypotheses. His writings, to be under ood, must be read with much care and deep re ection. He has delved deep to collect facts up which his deductions are founded, and it is i the recesses of the thinking mind that they are

erms expire, will be called upon by our Agent, Mr. Jol Kirman, to whom they will make payments, including pothe Era sent to that place. The arrangements we ha made there for the delivery of the paper have put an end the complaints with which we were formerly trouble and making the cost of the paper to the subscribers greater than before, are very generally acceptable to patrons. We hope to have an increase in our list in th

destined to find a lodgement.

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SHORT ARTICLES. Mormonism. Ether and Chloroform. WASHINGTON, December 27, 1848

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Nov. 28-ti

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AT THE NORTH.

AT SARDINIA. OHIO-ABRIDGED. To the Editor of the National Era:

On Monday, the 10th instant, the citizens of Brown County, Ohio, held a meeting at Sardinia, the object of which was, to express their displeasure at the late law of Congress providing for the arrest and return of fugitive slaves.
Dr. J. M. Beck of Sardinia, and Rev. Mr. Gil-

mur of Red Oak, addressed the meeting, both of whom were big with indignation.
After the addresses, the following resolutions were offered, and adopted, by the unanimous voice

of the meeting:

1. Resolved, That the law, passed at the last session of Congress, relating to fugitives from labor, is at open war with justice, liberty, the Constitution of the United States, and the Word of God. 3. Resolved, That all who voted in favor of that law are traitors to the Constitution and

Christianity, and, unless they repent and bring forth fruit meet for repentance, richly deserve the contempt and execration of every lover of right

and of posterity.

4. Resolved, That all who accept the detestable offices created by that law forfeit all claims to the regard and respect of their neighbors; and we hereby pledge ourselves that, knowingly, we will neither buy, sell, lend, nor borrow, with any one, nor support for any office any one, who may accept appointments under it.

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO-ABRIDGED. To the Editor of the National Era:

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Cleveland, held at the Empire Hall on Friday evening, September 11th, for the purpose of discussing the Fugitive law, John A. Foot was called to the Chair, and M. C. Younglove and H. F. Brayton were appointed Secretaries

Meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Per-Joel Tiffany moved that a committee of five be appointed to present resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Chair nominated the following persons on said committee: Joel Tiffany, Reuben Hitchcock, George A. Benedict, H. V. Wilson, and George O. H.

Knapp.
This committee having retired, on call of the meeting, it was most eloquently and enthusiastically addressed by Edward Wade, Rev. Dr. Perry, and Rev. Dr. Aiken.

The following resolutions, reported by the com-

mittee, were passed unanimously.,
On motion of M. C. Younglove, the following committee were appointed by the Chair to carry

out the object of the 5th resolution:
M. C. Younglove, Samuel Starkweather, Edward Wade, Thomas Bolton, and J. W. Briggs.
On motion of Edward Wade, the Chair appointed the following persons on committee to repare and circulate petitions to Congress for the repeal of the Fugitive law, and procure the sary funds to defray the expenses incident Dudley Baldwin, Parker Handy, Harvey Rice,

Buckley Stedman, and Joel Tiffany.

1. Resolved, That the passage of the Fugitive law was an act unauthorized by the Constitution

hostile to every principle of justice and humanity. and, if persevered in, fatal to Human Freedom Resolved. That that law strikes down some of the dearest principles upon which our fathers predicated their right to assert and maintain their independence, and is characterized by the most tyrannical exercise of power; and that it

cannot be sustained without repudiating the doc-trines of the Declaration of Independence, and the principles upon which all free Governments 3. Resolved, That tyranny consists in the wilfully violating, by those in power, of man's natural right to personal security, personal lib-

erty, and private property; and it matters not whether the act is exercised by one man or a million of men, it is equally unjust, unrighteous, and destructive of the ends of all just Governments. Resolved, That, regarding some portions of the Fugitive law as unconstitutional, and the whole of it as oppressive, unjust, and unrighteous, we deem it the duty of every good citizen to denounce, oppose, and resist, by all proper means. the execution of said law; and that we demand its immediate and unconditional repeal, and will not

cease to agitate the question, and use all our powers to secure that object, until it is accomplished.

5. Resolved, That we recommend that a meeting of the citizens of this county be held at Cleveland on the 26th day of Ootober instant, to consider said law, and take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

AT RICHMOND, NEW YORK-ABRIDGED. To the Editor of the National Era .

At a public meeting of the citizens of Richmond. Ontario county, N. Y., opposed to the Fugitive Slave law, held November 17, 1850, Joseph Garlinghouse, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. Z. Paul appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were presented, discussed, and adopted:

Resolved. That the acts of Congress, concerning caping into another, are at war with the Constitution, with the received maxims of common law, with the rights of the people, with the free exercise of true religion, with human nature itself. God and man, as being absolutely null and void.

2. Resolved. That we hold them to be unconsti-

tutional, because they do not provide for a trial tion, confer upon them unconstitutional powers, make them dependent on the power that appoints them, and offer a bribe to decide against the defendant, removing from him all means of defence, plaintiff, thus superseding and displacing the in-dependent judiciary, which the Constitution was designed to establish; because, moreover, instead State in this Union a Republican form of Govern ment, they are obviously (not to say notoriously) designed to overthrow and counteract all these

5. Resolved, That since, in the language of common law, enactments contrary to fundamenta morality and the law of nature are void and are to be considered, not as bad law, but as no law. we are not to be seduced by the sophistry that bids us obey wicked laws until they are repealed.
6. Resolved, Hence, also, that no modifications or amendments of these enactments, to bring them into apparent or real conformity to the Constitution, shall tempt us to obey them while they re quire us to disobey God, denying, as we do, in the name of Christianity and of common law, that any human enactments can have the force of valid law while they controvert the Divine law.

tion are of no value except as instruments of justice, of security, and of liberty; that (in the language of the Declaration of Independence) when ever they become destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish them, powers in such a form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Z. PAUL, Secretary.

From the Fairfield (S. C.) Herald-October 31, 1850. OUR POSITION.

We have been frequently charged with being hostile to the present Federal Government. We are so, and for the following very satisfactory reasons, among many others.

Northern interests and institutions.

of colonial dependencies. Because it has ceased to afford us protection in any particular, its whole aim being to break down

Because it is an Abolition Government, striking directly at the institutions and domestic pol-

icy of the section in which we live, its whole legislation being shaped to this end, and having self-government, inasmuch as the rights of one section has been trampled under foot, to gratify

the fanaticism and lust for power of the other. We are in favor of its dissolution or disunion— Because it will bring wealth and greatness to the South, under a Southern Confederacy, which must inevitably arise from dissolution.

pendence, and equality of the Southern States. Because it will afford us protection in our per-Because it will kill off the foul spirit of Aboliion, by taking away the food it feeds on.

Because it will put an end to kidnapping and tion, in reply, to attempt a vindication of all the runaway slaves. He said it was a custom among which, at Braw's earnest request, Mr. Thompson tion, by taking away the food it feeds on.

improvements, increase the number of schools,

in a short time.

Because it will renew and perpetuate the ex-

periment of the capability of the people for selfgovernment. Because, even if the slavery question is settled,

the seeds of discord have been too deeply sown by the North, ever to bring forth any other fruit than hostility, and constant wrangling between the two sections Because the Union is too large, and composed of too various interests, ever to harmonize to-

gether Because we honestly believe the Almighty cold, calculating, plundering Yankee.

> For the National Era. THE UNKNOWN GRAVE.

> > BY S. S. HARDING

[Inscribed to Mrs. P. A. M., whose husband died on his road to California, and was buried in the wilderness at Heber's Spring.]

No solemn bell announced his funeral hour, Nor sable hearse with its dark nodding plumes, Nor deep toned organ with its mystic power, Nor burning censer with its sweet perfames.

By Heber's murmuring fount he sleers alone, Far from the cares and haunts of busy men; The wild bird's song and night wind's solemn moan Shall be his funeral hymn.

Each flower that springs above his quiet breast Shall be a mourner for his early doom, And closing their bright eyes, as if in rest, Shed dewy tears upon the unknown tomb.

The oriole, with flashing wing. At sultry noon, her purple breast to lave, Shall gambol in the wavelets of the spring, Then chant a requiem o'er the unknown grave.

Thered man here, with bow unstrung, Shall pause to mark the consecrated sod, And breathing the wild dirge his mother sung. Look up to Manito, the Shoshone's God.

The wild doe shall forsake the sultry glades, And, startled not at note of horn or hound. Teach her young fawns to crop the tender blades, That spring so green above the sacred mound. And when the hills re-echo to the tread

Of hurrying caravans toward the golden West, Stern-visaged men shall pause, a tear to shed Above the lone and nameless sleeper's rest. And there shall come a time when the deep solitude

Which broods o'er hill and plain shall pass away, And the green valleys smile with hamlets rude, And village spires catch the last gleam of lingering day. So shall the wild flowers mourning for the early dead,

The oriole with flashing wing and mystic song, The wild doe and her fawns with nimble tread, And th' red man with his bow unstrung-All, all shall disappear; So shall the forest, with her monorch oaks,

Before the daring footsteps of the pioneer, And stalwart axeman's strokes. But, undisturbed by time or change, th'unknown grave

With its wild legends, shall be found, And the rude ploughman turn aside to save From desecration the sacred mound. And thou bright fount! spring of holy name! Smiling oasis on a desert track!

Mercifully thy waters quench'd the fever's flame, And sooth'd the dying stranger's rack. Flow on, flow on, long as the wild bird dips Her panting bosom in thy limrid wave; Flow on, blest fount, to cool the dying lips

Of the lone wanderer, and his burning brow to lave. And there is one whose cheeks have paled their bloom, Whose feet may never press thy dewy sod, Who hears a voice from out that unknown tomb.

In wailing night-winds, messengers of God. List, list, pale mourner, for it breathes thy name, As erst, in the lone dying stranger's prayer; and soft as music in a dream,

It murmurs, "my poor wife," as when death quench'd the flame " That ne'er shall shine again on Time's dull stream." Milan, Indiana, January, 1850.

For the National Era. REPLY TO SECESSION No. 2.

In reveiwing the articles of my brother, I hope I shall not use epithets which the enemies have applied to him by way of opprobrium; and I would typical Heaven, the most holy place. She had her typical purifications and rites. The truth is, suggest if the brother would not do well to cease persons held to service and labor in one State and | applying the term "Come-outers," and, when he speaks of the brethren of the Free Church, give them their appropriate assignations.

Brother Fullerton first notices a proposition with the principles of national justice, with the laid down by Brother George Gordon: That law of our Creator; and we therefore hold our-selves bound to consider and treat them, before essentially the same as that of suspending or exessentially the same as that of suspending or ex- things typical. But, Brother Fullerton says they communicating a disorderly or reprobate member." He says: "It follows of course, that when by jury, nor the due process of law; because they create tribunals unauthorized by the Constituwe withdraw from an erring branch of the true its ministers, and debar from the communion table all its members;" and predicated upon this are all the remarks which he makes concerning suspending in his case the habeas corpus, and excluding his testimony while receiving that of the should prove not true, as he asserts that the minshould prove not true, as he asserts, that the ministers of such a church are silenced, and her members all debarred from the communion table, all of establishing justice, causing domestic tranquil- that he has said about Baptist Noel and others is lity, providing for the general defence, securing the blessings of liberty, and guaranteeing every brother and deny that its ministers are all sibrother, and deny that its ministers are all silenced, or its members debarred from the communion table. What is meant by excommunicatnoble ends for which the Constitution was formed. | ing a church ? Nothing more, than that the ministers and members of that church are not any longer recognised as Christian ministers and Christian people, simply because they are connected with it as ministers and members. We to Christ, may claim from us Christian communion. This is all we understand Brother Gordon as teaching, and all that necessarily follows from water according to God's institution, could repre-8. Resolved, That the Union and the Constitu- as teaching, and all that necessarily follows from

I would illustrate by an example. We have withdrawn from the Old School and New School Presbyterian churches. What have we said by and to institute a new Government, laying its that withdrawal? Clearly this: that, because foundations on such principles and organizing its they retain in their communion ministers and laymen who practice slaveholding, we cannot rec-9. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Era, Washington, D. C.

Z. Paul, Secretary.

ognise a man to be a minister, or a Christian, simply because he is in good and regular standing in those hodies. This was even hound to do come. ing to the constitutions of those churches, if we remain constituent parts of them. If, however, we should be convined, from sources other than their membership in those bodies, that some of the ministers are Christian ministers, and some of the members are Christian people, we may, and ought to, recognise them as such. We excom-Because, for the last thirty years, it has proven municate them as *Presbyterians*, because their being a withering and unmitigated curse upon the such is no evidence of Christian character, since South, having robbed us during this period of not less than one thousand millions, to build up we commune with them as Christians, on their Because it has, by its late action, destroyed the giving us Scriptural evidence of their Christian sovereignty and equality of fifteen States of this character. If, then, there should be as good Confederacy, and degraded them to the condition | Christians in churches from which we have seceded as Isabella Graham, and the "Witherspoons and Chalmerses," as we trust there are, we do not exclude them from the Lord's table, nor depose them from the ministry. All, therefore, that the good brother has said on this subject,

frightful as it may have appeared to him, is forthis only for its object.

Because, in fine, it has most signally failed, as an experiment of the capacity of the people for an experiment of the capacity of the people for an experiment of the capacity of the people for an experiment of the capacity of the people for an experiment of the capacity of the people for an experiment of the capacity of the people for an experiment of the capacity of the people for an experiment of the capacity of the people for an experiment of the capacity of the people for the peo eign to the questions in controversy. Those Those who are opposed to secession from hope-Because it will restore the sovereignty, inde-

abundance of our prosperity, a fortune for himself | ward organization, that there is. Under the Old ward form of religious organization—an absolute attern given by Divine authority, from which, at the peril of God's sore displeasure, no one could There were officiating officers appointed of God, upon whose ministrations the people were equired to wait, and, without incurring God's disofficers must minister, and they were not allowed is no absolute patterns given, but men may worganization; and there are various forms of organization. Religious teachers of different families and nations, inducted into office in different ways, may officiate in a manner acceptable to God None but bigoted Catholics will deny this declastication. It is called in question. Let the brother bring forward his instances. The charge which the prophet Ezekiel brought was, that ungodly strangers were brought into the sanctuary. They ration. Under the Old Testament dispensation, association with men whose moral characters were not pure, in the outward forms of religion, was of necessity. It was not a voluntary act on the and not the important matter of corruption. the two dispensations were so different, that to member of the congregation of Israel. reason from one to the other is fallacious. The one dispensation was a schoolmaster to bring unto there was a different morality taught under the and Sadducees, when he ate the Passover with

his Disciples. But my argument, drawn from the typical character of the church under the Jewish dispensation, seems to excite the brother's wonder. The proposiseems to excite the brother's wonder. In e proposi-tion I laid down, when quoted in full, is this: "The church, under the Mosaic dispensation, was typical, exhibiting, by types and shadows and ceremonies, exhibiting, by types and shadows and ceremonies, the church is a supersonal dispensation of the charge of that people. They stoned the prophets, and killed them that were sent unto them; they crucified the son of God; they, for a what was really to be possessed in the Christian dispensation." So, long, therefore, as her typical institutions were kept pure, the end of her institution was attained, no matter what might be the moral character of her ministers and members in

Brother Fullerton represents meas saying that the church under the Mosaic dispensation was "merely typical." That the Jews had nothing but a "typical kingdom." But surely I said no such thing; nor does the argument which I draw from this proposition necessarily require, in order to be conclusive, that I assume any such ground. What I intended to say, and what a fair construction of my language, when fully quoted, makes me say, was, that the church under the Mosaic distypes, and shadows, and ceremonies, that which we possess as glorious realities; and that this far in advance of those who were the teachers was the immediate end which she was intended to answer under that dispensation. I expressly stated in what her typical character consisted, viz: whole framework of that dispensation typical? easy "to behold the beauty of God" in such a So much so, as to give character to the church temple. under it. That is not the fact with respect to the New Testament church. The Old Testament church had her typical High Priest, her typical sacrifices, her typical priesthood, her typical sanctuaries, shadowing forth the church; and her and there can be no disguising it, that nearly all the forms of worship in the church, under the Mosiac dispensation, were typical. If the forms of worship in any church in our times were as uniformly and as essentially corrupt as were the forms of the Jewish church typical, none would hesitate to pronounce it a corrupt church. Why, then, hesitate to call the Jewish church in these are represented as being the same kingdom; and this they could not be, if one had a typical character, and the other has not. But we beg leave to differ. Their identity may consist with these differences. The Apostle, in his letter to the Ephesians, declares that "the Old Testament and New Testament, saints were both brought into the same church, by taking away this typical character," by abolishing in his flesh the enmity, even the law of commandments contained in ordinan-ces; for to make in himself of twain one new man; and thus was the "middle wall of partition" bro-

ken down between the Jew and Gentile. It was asserted in the argument to which the brother objects, that in admittance to the offices and membership of the Old Testament church, respect was had to the typical, and not to the personal, holiness of those admitted. That the great end of the church under the Mosaic dispensation was to exhibit truth by types and shadows, and that nothing more was essential in order to a place in the church, than that typical purity which would fit them as typical persons thus to proclaim truth. The High Priest was a type of offering had been made for their sins, typically, sent, in their typical holiness, what a person must be in order to have communion with God and enter into Heaven. This great truth was pro-claimed not by the moral character, but by the typical character of the individual. The great end of the institution was therefore attained by the shadow, viz: to teach a man that he must be holy in order to hold communion with God or enter into Heaven. Men were not taught that they had communion with God in the ceremonies of the Old Testament dispensation, but these ceremonies taught them how they might have com nion with him. They were not taught that the blood of the Lambtook away their sin, but that the blood of Christ, whom the Lamb typified, would take away their sins. To teach was the end of the typical institutions. The ceremonial law was a "schoolmaster," to bring the Old Testament sinner to Christ; and when it had done this work, it had accomplished the end of its institution. As typical purity, and not moral purity, was that which was essential, it was argued that we might remain innocently with those who were typically might remain innocently in the Jewish church after its members had become morally corrupt, provided they were typically pure; and the church was typically pure, essentially.

This is a mere abstract of the argument. In the course of the argument it was stated that every circumcised person who was ceremonially clean had a right to a place in the congregation of Israel. And how is this declaration proved in-correct? The brother says, if he means that he had a right to the communion of the church, nothing is more untrue. If Brother Fullerton will show me that a person could have a place in congregation, and not have communion in the church, it would indeed be a light-house on this two can agree as to the way to meet it." This argument has been met in several ways, and may be gument has been met in several ways, and may be morality. This reminds me of William Graham's them."

"there was but one church in olden times, and our Lord and his Apostles had either to commune excluded from the synagogue, it did not shut him the happiness of seeing his labors crowned with earn his daily bread, and accumulate, from the abundance of our prosperity, a fortune for himself Testament dispensation, there was but one out- ulations by divine appointment. He says "that the discipline of the Jewish church, according to the law, was remarkably rigid. For some offences, such as blasphemy, the offender was put to death." He might have added, that they were also put to death for murder. We all know that these were crimes against the state as well as pleasure, they could not wait upon the ministra-tions of others. There was one place where these was inflicted as a judicial arrangement. It was to protect society in general that these penalties to minister anywhere else. This is not the case under the New Testament dispensation. There the individual was to be cut off from the congregation, or was forbidden to enter it, reference is southerner should constitute one people, with the ganization; and there are various forms of organization; and there are various forms of organization.

> part of the individual, whether in worshipping God, in the outward forms, he should do it in con-Palmist evidently alludes to the tabernacle in a He also alludes to the 15th Psalm. nection with men whose moral characters were figurative sense, and the inquiry is virtually who pure or not. If he worshipped God according to shall have a dwelling place in the real body of his institution, he must associate with men whose moral characters were not pure. And such was the peculiar character of the Old Testament to God, desirous of being taught who would be church, that no guilt was attached to those who thus associated. But the character of the church under the New dispensation lays us under no God on earth, all the members of which are heirs such necessity, and is such as requires us not to associate with men whose moral character is imtually this; Who is he that so worships God in pure. There is a glorous liberty from the restrictions and burdens of the Old dispensation grant-ternal life hereafter?" It was never intended to ed to us under the New, and no man shall bring me again into bondage. The immediate ends of he could, according to God's institution, be a

were uncircumcised in flesh, and in heart also. They

Christ—that is, to teach the nature of the true Old Testament from what is taught under the Christ—that is, to teach the nature of the true
Gospel and illustrate its purity; the other is a
proclamation of the true Gospel, without the
schoolmaster. The one had the shadow; the
other has the image. Therefore, because there
was but one form of outward organization, and
because of the peculiar character of that organizathat is, to teach the true of the New. But we think this is a mistake. We hold
that the types and ceremonies of the Mosaic dispensation taught, as necessary to acceptance with
God, as pure a morality as do the truths of the
Gospel and the institutions of the Christian
church. All we assert is, that the same personal tion, if men worshipped God in it, they must as- morality in order to membership in the congre sociate with persons whose moral characters were gation of Israel was not required as is required in not pure, and they were required to worship in order to membership in the New Testament that organization, there was no guilt attached to them for thus worshipping. We think the broth-er mistakes the point of Mr. Hawkins's argu-induce church members to fellowship as Chrisment. I think Mr. Hawkins's argument is, that tians those who may be as corrupt as the Jews the Saviour did not commune with the Pharisees were in the days of our Saviour, and to receive as were in the days of our Saviour, and to receive as ministers of the pure Gospel of Christ those guilty of as great abominations as the ministers of religion in the Jewish church in the times of our Lord, as exceedingly destructive of all moral

pretence, made long prayers, and devoured widows' houses; they perverted the institutions of religion into a system of Paganism; they denied the divinity of Christ—yea, denied Christ alto-gether; many of them denied the existence of spirits and the resurrection of the dead; they denied the doctrine of justification by faith, and the regeneration of the soul by the Spirit of God they were a set of abominable hypocrites; they were a wicked and adulterous generation; the Saviour says they were like whited sepulchresthat they were a generation of vipers. The fact is, they were no better than the Catholic church is now; they were not as good. The men of the world itself are better than they were. I say it pensation had, as a distinctive characteristic, a without the fear of successful contradiction, that typical character. That is, she presented under the ungodly world in the free States, in point of orthodoxy, and morality, and pure affection, are

The doctrine that will reconcile us to remain ing in such a body will reconcile us to remain out of it. You will not very easily persuade men "in exhibiting by types, and shadows, and ceremonies, what was really to be possessed in the Christian dispensation." I say again, without fear of successful contradiction, that the great distinguish—

This doctrine, that we must remain in a church successful contradiction, that the great distinguishing characteristic of the church under the Mosaic when it is as bad as the Jewish church, because despensation, when compared with the church | the Saviour did not withdraw from it, when under the Christian, is, that she presented under types, and shadows, and ceremonies, what we have This divine right of churches and ministers, as types, and shadows, and ceremonies, what we have in glorious realities. Brother Fullerton says there were typical persons, and typical ordinances, in the Old Testament church. And so there are now." But I ask, in all candor, was not the from a Protestant. We think it would not be a constant.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WEST AFRICA.—Accounts of a very interesting character have lately been received from West Africa. Rev. George Thompson has penetrated into the interior, about 200 miles, (300 following the course of the river,) where the people had never before seen a white man. Mr. T. was sent out to West Africa, about two years ago, by the American Missionary Association, as successor to Rev. William Raymond, who accompanied the Amistad Africans to their native country. He was stationed at a place called Kaw-Mer the Little Boom river, about 100 miles south of Sierra Leone, and 50 miles from the coast, this being as near the Mendi country as the missionaries could reach, owing to the wars then prevail-

ing in that region.

His efforts to instruct and benefit the people vere greatly hindered by the war which was raging among the different tribes in the Sherbro country, and which extended far back into the Mendi country. This war had prevailed several years. The consequence was, that several towns were quite depopulated, the cultivation of the soil was almost abandoned, the people suffered sorely from famine, and multitudes were carried to the coast and sold into slavery. The women and children were often obliged to go out in search of berries and fruits, to keep themselves from

Things went on in this way for more than a year after Mr. Thompson's arrival, the war raging all around the mission. Meanwhile he had been gaining the confidence of the chiefs and people on both sides. Mr. Raymond, his predecessor, who labored there some five or six years, had done much to promote a friendly feeling among the natives. This has always been made a prominent Christ, not in his moral character, but in his typical character. If typically holy, therefore, he might accomplish the end in view. He might slaves. In fact, to suppress war in Africa is to gives them a claim upon us, for the extension of Christian communion or Christian recognition

There may, however, be ministers and members in it, who, from the relation which they sustain

The christian communion or Christian recognition. There may however, be ministers and members in it, who, from the relation which they sustain to Christ as our sacrifice. So the membership of the church if atonement by the blood of the church if atonement by t men to love one another.

At length Mr. Thompson assembled a large number of the chiefs and principal men at the mission house, and spent several days in hearing their causes of complaint, and endeavoring to reconcile them to one another. They were all inclined to make much concession. However, by dint of arguments, persuasions, and presents, he succeeded in bringing them round, so that they concluded on terms of peace. This was a most joy ful event to a people who had endured all the horrors of savage warfare for nearly nine years. But as there were other tribes at a distance.

who were concerned in this war, Mr. Thompso found that to secure the advantage already gained, and insure a general and permanent peace, it would be necessary for him to visit them.

On the 13th of March last, he started on this

benevolent errand, taking with him Thornas Bunyan, his interpreter, (a native Mendian,) and five others. They made their way in a cance up the Little Boom. After following it for some time, they entered a fine large river, as wide as the Ohio or Mississippi. This noble stream is called, n distinction from its tributary, the Big Boom They followed it as far as Tissana, a large walled town at the head of navigation. Here he was met by Braw, the principal chief on that side of the war. This chief had heard of the Christian religion through Bunyan, and, some years before, had visited the mission at Kaw-Mendi. He had and was overjoyed when he heard of Mr. Thompson's arrival. The account of their first interview is so interesting that we must give it in his own words. Mr. T. says:
"On the wide sand beach he came down to

meet me, and as he approached, I could hear him exclaim, 'O, Ga-waw! O, fe-a-ra Gawaw! Feara Gawaw! Feara, feara, feara Gawaw!' which is.
'O, thank God! Thank God! Thank, thank, thank God!' He repeated it many times as we "cape of storms." But what are his arguments to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find in long absent father. The scene was touching to lessly corrupt churches rely greatly for defence upon the example of the Saviour and his Apostles. Brother Fullerton thinks it is to us a "cape of storms." He says: "This argument, from the Lord and his disciples out of the synagogue; and long absent lather. The scene was touching to my heart. The town was full of joy at my armively according to the New Testament that the Jews sometimes cast my heart. The town was full of joy at my armively according to the Jews as divine authority? According to the brother's own argument, they cast our. Lord and his disciples out of the synagogue; and to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a specific to show its inaccuracy? He says, "We find it is a s example and directions of our Lord, has given does that show that, according to the institution infinite trouble to the advocates of secession. No of God, they had a right to do it? In New Test-public gaze, shake hands from morning till night,

border thieving, and restore peace and security to the frontier States.

Because it will promote the cause of religion, morality, and civilization, in the South.

Because it will build up a system of internal morality and civilization, in the south.

Because it will build up a system of internal improvements in process the number of schools.

warriors meeting and falling on each other's necks; chiefs, who have for years been enemies, now shaking hands and embracing with the affection of long separated friends; sisters, wives, a daughters, long captive, falling into each other's arms with great emotion, sinking on the ground, weeping long and loud before they can be quieted Now a chief's daughter is seen running to embrace her father's feet, refusing to be torn from her hold; then a wife returned to embrace her husband and children; while the whole town join in the cry of rejoicing. To witness such scenes, day after day, who could help shouting? I will rejoice with them and praise the Lord." They told Mr. Thompson that no one but a white

man could have brought about this peace; and said they had long been praying that God would send a white man to stop the war. Mr. T. says "About one o'clock, we met in the Barre (Palaver house) again, and two more interesting, enthusiastic, spirited, good-natured peace meetings I never attended. The 'king's mouth' made a long speech, and thanked me very muchnot thank me enough—spoke again of the feeling which had long existed among them, that no colored man could stop the war—that unless a white man should come to hold it, it could never be stopped; but God had sent a white man, and they could not deny his word; and added, 'We do not know how to express our joy and thankful-

per year.

Subscriptions also received for the Friend of Youth, edited by Mrs. M. L. Bailey, free of postage, delivered in any part of the city, at 75 cents a year, or 50 cents by mail.

Subscriptions and advertisements received, and any busi-Subscriptions and adver isements received, and any bus ness connected with these papers attended to, by JOHN KIRMAN, S. N. PEIRCE, Aug. 1. Agents for National Era. While thus engaged, Mr. Thompson lost no opportunity of unfolding to them the great truths of the Gospel. He found everywhere a readiness to listen. Their hearts seemed in a wonderful anner prepared to receive the truth; they wel WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new building, State street, opposite south door of State House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to.

Jan. 28. comed him as an ambassador of Heaven, and, when he left, begged earnestly that he would send them

Here, then, is an inviting field all ready for the

harvest. Mr. Thompson writes:
"They welcome the Gospel as glad news—as the thing they need. They call for schools and New STATE A ACTION TO STATE A New Spaper Agent, is agent of the National Era, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, S Congress street; New York Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third teachers. Shall they have them? The impression is strong in favor of white men coming among them. Missionaries and teachers would be reand Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of Nort ceived with open arms and shouts of lov. RAS S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subscription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston, Journal Building,) is also agent for the National Era. s an undoubted call of God to plant the Gospel in this country. Shall it be heeded?

"Young men and women, what say you? Young ministers, doctors, mechanics, what do you answer Come not to make money, get a name, see the world; but to do good, to teach and exemplify the Gospel. Beside ministers and teachers, we want carpenters, weavers, cotton growers, sugar makers, &c., who will do all these things only for God and In the eagerness of this interesting people for

religious instruction, we are forcibly reminded of the promise, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands to God." They do indeed seem to be stretching out their hands to God, and he is say. ing, "Whom shall we send, and who will go for Musicar .- "Jim. why is it that a musician's

strains are always heard so much less distinctly when he plays alone than when in a band?" "Why, I didn't know it was so-suppose it must be because he plays so-lo."

Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels? Unquestionably.

It is said that the island of Newfoundland is rising out of the ocean with a rapidity which threatens to materially affect many of the best harbors on its coast.

33 TO YOUNG MEN.

Pleasaut and profitable employment may be obtained by any number of active and intelligent young men, by applying to the undersigned. A small cash capital will be necesary to commence with. Every person engaging in this business will be secured from the possibility of loss, while the prospects for a liberal profit are unsurpassed. For par

tieulars, address, post-paid, 131 Nassau st., New York.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. LONG & BYRN, No. 302 Baltimore street, corner of Lib erty street, are now receiving and offer for sale on the most liberal terms an extensive and varied assortment of British, German, French, and Domestic Goods, adapted to the approaching season, consisting in part of— Cloths—blue, black, brown, green, drab, and assorted colors. Beaver Cloths—blue, black, and colored. Pilot Cloths—blue, black, gray, mixed, and gentia blue. Cassimeres—tanoy and black.

cy figured.

air Lustres—plain and figured, black and fancy colors.
ines and Cashmeres—printed and plain colors.
ing, Thibet, and Lama Cloths.
in Haizes of various widths and qualities.
hels of various widths, qualities, and colors.
hams—fancy, black, and white.
ts—3 4, 7-8, and 4-4, foreign and domestic, neat and
atty styles.

by styles. In and Domestic Long Cloths. Cottons—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, and 12-4—a gen

orown Cottons—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, and 12-4—a gen-eral assortment. Some stands, and a great variety of other goods, all of which they offer as above, and most respectfully so-licit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Aug 8—3m PROGRESS PAMPHLETS.

There is a fount about to stream,
There is a light about to beam,
There is a warmth about to flow,
There is a flower about to blow,
There is a midnight blackness changing

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper; aid it type;
Aid it, for the hour is ripe—
And our earnest must not slacken
Into play:
Men of thought, and men of action,
Clear the way!

Clear the way!

A. HINE will soon issue the first of a series of origin
Pamphlets, numbering from one to fifteen, more cless, containing thirty-two octavo pages, stereotyped, printe in the bast style, and bound in durable covers. These pamplets will be entitled as follows:

lets will be entitled as follows:

1. The Laborer 6. The Demorat 11. The Scholar

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3. The Tenant 8. The Usurer 13. The Legislator

4. The Employer 9. The Debtor 14. The State

5. The Servant 10. The Teacher 15. The Neighborhood.

Mr. Hine has no pecuniary means to publish anything, and he looks to his friends for aid in this enterprise. He asks no contribution, but hopes that those who believe he is able to produce such pamphlets as the age and the welfare of the race demand, will secure a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the expense. of the race cumult, with section and the section of the pariphlets will be ten cents each, or twelve copies (or a dollar.

It is desirable that lists of subscribers be forwarded in advance, for they will constitute the capital of the enter prise. Psyments can be made on the receipt of each number. Almost any zealous friend of man can obtain twelve subscribers.

abscribers.

The first number will be issued in November. Direct to L. A. HINE, Cincinnati, Ohio. WESTERN COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MED.

Session of 1850-51. Chartered 1849.

THE First Winter Session of this Institution will commence on the First Monday of November, and continue four months. our months. The Chairs of the Faculty are arranged as follows: $STORM\ ROSA,\ M.\ D.,\ Professor\ of\ Midwifery,\ and isseases of\ Women and\ Children.
 <math display="block">LANSING\ BRIGGS,\ M.\ D.,\ Professor\ of\ Principles\ and$

ractice of Surgery.

CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Homeopathy.

LEWIS DODGE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica nd Medical Jurisprudence.

HAMILSON L SMITH, A. M, Professor of Chemstry.

EDWIN C. WITHEREL, M. D., Professor of Anat-

EDWIN C. WITHEREL, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

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CHARLES W. BELL, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Charter of the Western College of Homeopathic Medicine was greated by the Legislature of Ohio, during its session for 1849-50. It confers all the rights and privileges usually possessed by Medical Colleges in the United States and, unlike many Colleges, it exists independent of any other institution, having in itself the power to confer decrease and nonsessing a common seal.

other institution, having in itself the power to confer degrees, and possessing a common seal.

The degrees are conferred by the Faculty and Trustees, upon the recommendation of the Faculty.

The amount of fees for the full course will be \$55.
Matriculation fee, \$5—to be paid but once. Demonstrator's ticket, \$5. Graduation fee, \$20. Persons who have at tended two full courses of lectures in other colleges are admitted to the full course in this Institution on the payment of \$20. Graduates of respectable medical schools are per mitted to attend the course on the payment of the matriculation fee only. lation fee only.

Good board, including room, light, and fuel, can be obtained by the state of t ed from \$2 to 2.50 per week. For further information, ad dress

CHARLES D. WILLIAMS.

Dean of the Faculty.

Dean of the Faculty. Dean of the Faculty.

The Cincinnati Times, National Era, Ohio Statesman, Albany Evening Journal, Pittsburg Gazette, and Chicago Tribune, each publish to the amount of \$10, and send bills to the office of the True Democrat and also forward a copy containing the notice to the Dean of the Faculty.

These papers will please call attention to the above extended.

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MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut street between Fourth and Fifth streets, Philadelphia.

Oct. 25—tf CALIFORNIA.

Tor through passage to California, via Chagres, on the 1st, 11th, 13th, 25th, and 28th of every month, tickets and selected berths can be secured in advance on the most favorable terms at the Agency Cflice of the United States Mail Steamship Company, 179 Broadway, New York.

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for one. Address, postage paid.

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Wm. Sprague, Mich.
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Wm. H. Seward, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas Corwin Secretary U. S. Treasury.
Oct. 10—11t

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R. J. POWERS.
Sept. 26. G. W. SEATON. Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, one door west of Gilman's Drug Store. THE citizens of Washington and strangers visiting the city are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just opened a gallery as above, which he has fitted up in elegant style, with all the latest improvements, including

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General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

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REPLY to Remarks of Rev. Moses Stuart on Hon. John Jay, and an Examination of his Scriptural Exercises, contained in his recent pamphlet entitled "Conscience and the Constitution" By William Jay. An octavo pamphlet in a neat cover. Price 6 cents For-sale by Aug. 1. WM. HARNED, 61 John street, N. York. HOOKER & HAWLEY, A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Connecticut.

JOHN HOOKER.
Sept. 12-ly JOSEPH R. HAWLEY. Special attention given to collections and to the taking of

THE FRIEND OF VOUTH

THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Bailey, and published at Washington, can be had at the Boston Agency for the National Era, 3 Cornhill. Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, free postage, 75 cents.

GEORGE W. LIGHT,
Nov. 25.

3 Cornhill, Boston.

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ge; single copies 61-4 cents Price, by mail, \$2.

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Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Liberty Movement, during the first session of Congress under
the new Administration, when questions of the most thrilling importance must be decided.

Subscriptions and renewals respectfully solicited by
Nov. 25.

GRAHAM IN 1851.

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In order to qualify those who enter this institution in a superior manner for the responsible duties of commercial like lectures on commercial law are given in connection with the science of book keeping. Lectures on the general laws of trade, as contained in the best treatises on banking and political economy, have also been lately introduced with great advantage and success.

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G. P. R. Jumes, the celebrated Novelist, has been engaged to give a series of aplendid romances.

George D Prentice, the Poet of the West, will write exclusively a poem for every number.

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It will be the assiduous endeavor of the Principal to make

ine qua non to those wishing to enter the arena of trade.

A complete course of calculations is included in the exerful stories.

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Miss Fennimore Cooper, the author of Rural Hours, is also engaged, with Whipple and Longfellow, Bryant and Terms for the full course - - - \$40 00 13 Instruction is given individually; thus gentlemen an enter at any time.
13 The institution being chartered, students on graduting receive a diploma, signed by a board of mercantile and T. B. Read, the Artist and Poet, is now at Dusseldorff,

T. B. Read, the Artist and Poet, is now at Dusseldorff, on his way to Italy, to furnish from the Galleries a superb set of drawings. Artists from America have been sent to London and Paris, and a splendid set of highly finished drawings by the renowned Davin of Paris are to be furnished for Graham's incomparable Ladies' Department, which will excel anything that has ever been produced in Paris, England, or the United States. The first appears in the legal gentlemen.

173 The time requisite to complete the course averages from six to twelve weeks. from six to twelve weeks.

The undersigned has at much labor and expense collected a library of standard works, both American and foreign, on the above subjects, as well as obtained such practical information from real business as is deemed important or useful, and has also been enabled, from long experience as at eacher, to greatly improve and simplify the mode of imparting this kind of instruction. He thus flatters himself that those who patronize this institution from the inducements held out, will have their expectations more then realized. December number, All this foretells a year of splendor in this Magazine for 1851—and, as ever, Graham's readers will be ast nished Graham also abolishes the system of curvassing agents, and constitutes every Postmaster and Editor Agents. Now is the time to form Clubs, as the December number closes out, will have their expectations more than realized. Sept. 19—3m JOHN GUNDRY, Principal

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have justs published another stereotyped Almanac, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanac has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense. Magazine, commercing with 1851, will be supplied at the following rates: Single subscribers, \$3; two copies, \$5; five copies, \$10; and ten copies for \$20, and an extra copy to the person sending the club of ten subscribers. These terms will not be departed from by any of the three dollar magazines. All orders addressed to GEORGE R. GRAHAM, Oct. 17—6t 134 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident

A Tameeting of the Solard of Managers of the Tarketting of the Solard of Managers of the Tarketting of the Solard of Managers of the Thydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 16th, 1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident Physician, in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.

Having made various improvements, this Institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preissnitz, the founder of the Hydropathic system,) and for several years past in this country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

cian.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary. Application for admission to be made to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan course, Philadelphia. For one thousand copies - - For one hundred copies - - For one dozen copies - - -For a single copy -The friends of the cause are earnestly invited to co-operate a giving a wide circulation to the Almanac, and to send heir orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is sug

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic

Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and plauted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir, containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche buth, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same. gasted that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred Almanacs packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. This mode of conveyance is better than the post office, as every Almanac sent by mail, whatever the distance, costs two and a half centa.

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Orders, enclosing payment, in bank notes or post office stamps, may be addressed to WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, Aug. 8—6t No. 61 John street, New York City. N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are re-

pectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the bject in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC.

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Sent. 19—1w

JOHN W. NORTH, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

OWING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in sund quiek succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treaties to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz: WHEELAN & WOOD,

WHOLESALE and Retail Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, sign of the BIG RED BOOT, No. 39 Lower Market, south side, two doors west of Sycamore street, Cincinnati—Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats. &c.
J. WHEELAN.

May 23—1y

A WOOD.

J. A. DUGDALE'S PATENT MOTH-PROOF BEE HIVE.

PERSONS desiring to purchase territory for a patent that will yield them heavy profits, and that commands the commendation of practical men, are invited to examine this new and novel invention. It is so constructed that honey may be taken without destroying the bees; the old comb removed at pleasure; the bees allowed to him out in clusters at night, while they are thoroughly ventilated, and at the same time protected from the depredations of the moth. They may be divided, instead of swarming. It is opened and closed in a manner ourious and novel. Its cost is trifling—any mechanic may construct it. It received the first premium at the late great Agricultural Fair at Syrasuse, New York. The committee say "they find it a very simple, ingenious, and commodious hive, embracing in their judgment in great perfection the desirable requisites in a hive." They regard it as the best hive extant. Governor Ford of Onlo, says, "It is the most perfect of any thing of the kind I have ever seen." Acticultural societies in different sections of the country have furnished lattering testimordisk in its favor. A large number of culturists have commenced using the said even if the strongest recommendations of the second servers. PATENT MOTH-PROOF BEE HIVE. BLACK WOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE. In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" ows its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on, any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the advantage, by this com-

The Governor of Pennsylvania, and Senators Corwin of Ohio and Henry Clay of Kentucky have given the inventor the following testimonials of approval:

DBAR Sir: I have examined with great pleasure your improved moth-preventing bee hive. So far as my know-ledge extends of bees, their houses and diseases, &c., I am free to recommend the hive you have invented, as a most valuable, excellent, and simple contrivance.

Yours, most truly, WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.

Mr. J. A. Duedale.

Washington City, May 14, 1850. I have examined the invention above spoken of by Governor Johnston, and concur fully in the opinion that it is by far the most perfect work for the end proposed which has yet been made known.

THOMAS CORWIN. Washington, May 14, 1850.

I concur with the gentlemen within in their testimony in chalf of the utility of Mr. Dugdale's invention for the probehalf of the utility of Mr. Duguale's inveneral to tection, security, and successful working of bees.

H. CLAY. Horace Greeley, in the Tribure of March 23, says: "This invention affords infallible security against the ravages of the moth, and combines all the other requisites of a complete, we had almost said perfect, hive."

Patent Agency Office, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1850. I have been for a series of years an agent for procuring atents for inventions. I do not hesitate be say that, in my udgment, no invention within my knowledge more completely meets the object intended than the bee hive patented o Mr. Dugdale. I have already ordered such a hive for my wan use.

J. BIGELOW.

For individual, township, county, and State rights, apply to the inventor, who will send engravings of the hive, and a description how to construct and use it.

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE,

and may obtain patents, without incurring the expense of personal attendance at Washington, by writing to the sub orbers.

Models can be safely sent to us by the Expresses.

Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.

Letters must be post paid.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

P. H. WATSON.

July 18.

E. S. RENWICK.

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, Selma, Clark Co., Ohio.

Letters will find me at Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, or at Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, until the lat of 8th month (August.)

37 If letters are post paid, I will send engravings gratis.

May 23—3to 2m